



## BARON DEVOTES PRIZE OF \$12,500 TO AERONAUTICS

Von Huenefeld Declines to Make Personal Use of Bremen Flight Award

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—The prize of \$12,500 offered for the first successful east-to-west nonstop flight across the Atlantic by the Electrolux Company of Sweden has been declined by Baron Gunther von Huenefeld and, at the Baron's suggestion, will be used for further experimentation and research in aviation.

The offer of the prize was made to Baron von Huenefeld at a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where the three transatlantic fliers are staying. It was attended by representatives of 20 nations. The prize was offered several weeks ago to Dr. Hugo Junkers, builder and designer of the Bremen, but was refused by him with the statement that it should go to Baron von Huenefeld as leader of the flight.

When the check was tendered, Baron von Huenefeld said he could not accept it for his personal use and turned it over to Miss Herta Junkers, daughter of the designer of the Bremen, with the request that she spend it to promote aviation and develop better airplanes. The presentation was made by Gustaf Sahlén, vice-president of the Electrolux Company, in the absence of the president, A. L. Wenner-Gren, who is in Europe.

Toast to Miss Junkers

Richard Washburn Child, formerly Ambassador to Italy, presided, and in opening the dinner offered a toast to Miss Junkers from the representatives of the various nations gathered there as a symbol of the manner in which aviation has served international friendship and world peace. Other speakers also heralded the airplane as a peace messenger and emphasized the importance of aviation in promoting the neighborliness of nations.

The speakers included Lindsay Crawford, trade commissioner of the Irish Free State; Dr. Gustav Heuser, acting German Consul-General; Olaf H. Larin, Consul-General of Sweden, and Mr. Sahlén.

Among the guests were representatives of Argentina, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Venezuela and the United States.

Guests of Advertising Club

In the afternoon the three fliers were guests of the Advertising Club of America, and Baron von Huenefeld, speaking in German, pledged himself to work for the benefit of humanity and for peace between nations, and Captain Koehl, speaking as a former German soldier, said he was convinced that the world wants peace and that talk of strife in any nation serves at once to make it internationally unpopular.

Sir Charles Higham, of England,

## Young Trio Rules Stock Exchange

Annual Boys' Day Observed by Wall Street in Novel Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—It names of James C. Dusel, Albert W. Caddo and Edward A. Merkle are ever recorded in "Who's Who"—and there is every likelihood they will be from present prospects—the record will show they held the highest executive positions in the New York Stock Exchange from "10 a. m. to 3 p. m. on May 3, 1928."

The three boys are employed by the stock exchange as pages and junior clerks. Their elevation to responsibilities usually held by veterans of Wall Street, was in observance of the sixth annual celebration of Boys' Day. Dusel occupied the chair of E. H. Simons, president of the exchange; Caddo was president of the Stock Clearing Corporation, and Merkle was official opener and closer of the stock market. All three have attained exceptional ratings, both for attendance and for scholarship in evening courses they are taking in training for their work in business and finance.

In awarding the honors and the gold medals incident thereto, Mr. Simons explained the ceremony was no mere "stunt," but was done in recognition of serious and noteworthy service, both as employees of the stock exchange and as students.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1868 by Mary Baker Eddy

INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWS

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Choice JUNE ROSES—two-year field grown plants—1 each of 6 carefully selected varieties.

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## Air Mail Observes 10-Year Progress in United States

Now Has 9916 Miles of Lines Across Continent and in All Directions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—Ten years ago the American air mail was born. In celebration of the anniversary, Harry S. New, Postmaster General, issues a statement calling attention to the service that started at a single line between New York and Washington and that has since grown to 9916 miles with planes flying a distance of 22,110 miles every 24 hours.

Germany is on the move in every direction. We need never fear competition—your country and mine," he said to the German fliers. "What we want is peace and good will. This demonstration has shown that the war is forgotten, and a mighty good thing it is, too."

D. Nansen Says Wilkins' Flight of Great Value

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner of the League of Nations for refugees, has just arrived here on the Aquitania of the Cunard Line for a conference with American officials of the Armenian Relief. Dr. Nansen said he would attend the forthcoming meeting of the American Peace Society in Cleveland and would lecture in Washington and New York.

Dr. Nansen, who in 1893 reached the highest northern latitude of any traveler up to that time, was strong in his praise of Capt. George H. Wilkins for flying across the "top of the world" from Point Barrow to Spitsbergen.

We have all wanted most to know about the North Pole regions," he said, "is whether there is land there. The reports from Captain Wilkins indicates there is no land along the course of his flight, and this is information that will be immensely valuable in planning further exploration."

## Borrowers Flock to Use New Plan

Personal Loans Expected to Help Many—Other Banks Plan Similar System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—Announcement by the National City Bank that it would open a personal loan department, lending money on no other security save honesty and integrity, has resulted in a rush of borrowers to the bank seeking loans of from \$50 to \$1000.

It was said at the bank that more than 500 applications for loans had been made, the only requirement being that the borrower obtain the endorsement of two responsible persons on his note; that he or she be regularly employed, and that the money be used for a necessary purpose. It is not the policy of the bank to make loans to persons intending to indulge in extravagant expenditures, and for this reason the borrower is requested to state the purpose for which the loan is desired.

In many cases the money was asked for the purpose of paying off loans to finance companies and similar lending organizations which have been charging an extortionate rate of interest and "service" fees.

Several other large banks are planning to establish small-loan departments, recognizing an opportunity for service as well as a means of building good will which may be counted on in years to come. A number of other cities, from New York to the West, have visited the National City Bank here to get information on the working of the plan with a view to establishing it in their towns.

Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General of New York, has invited several prominent bankers to a conference to be held next week for the purpose of discussing further amendments to the banking law to aid the small borrower.

## NEW BEDFORD STRIKE MAY GET A. F. O. F. L. HELD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—The joint executive boards of the Textile Council considered the proposal of Thomas P. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, that if the local unions affiliated with the Textile Council would vote to make application to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of America, he would try to get all the A. F. L. unions in the United States to endorse the new bedford strike.

The proposition was discussed in all the phases and it was voted to recommend to the locals that it be accepted.

## SEAPLANE BREAKS ENDURANCE RECORD

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The world's flight endurance record for seaplanes has just been bettered by 7 hours 25 minutes 43 seconds by the PN-12 which landed at the Philadelphia navy yard after a flight of 36 hours, 1 minute and 14 seconds. The old record was 28 hours 33 minutes and 27 seconds.

Lieutenants Arthur Gavin and Zeus Soucek, piloted the PN-12 with a crew of two, J. O. Proley, aviation mechanic, and H. F. Dayton, a member of the Wright Aeromatic Company.

## MANCHESTER COTTON PROBLEM

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided to take a ballot of the trade to determine whether members are willing to close the mills in order to enforce the 12½ per cent reduction in wages recently imposed.

hint, either in the press or in official circles concerning Italy's attitude. This reserved attitude is in marked contrast with the immediate reaction which followed in the Italian press when President Coolidge's invitation to join the naval limitation conference was received at the Palazzo Chigi, and it is now beginning to be a matter of speculation as to a possible radical change in Italy's policy on the problem of disarmament.

It appears—although there is nothing to confirm this view—that there is some possibility that Italy might finally adhere to Mr. Kellogg's proposal or at least not discard it entirely. It is certain that the whole problem is receiving the closest study by Italian statesmen who are anxious to remove all causes which might disturb the general peace.

Former Ford Stockholders Win Tax Case

Value of \$10,000 a Share Held Fair by Board of Appeals

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company have won their appeal from tax assessments involving approximately \$35,000,000.

The board of tax appeals held for the protesting former stockholders in the suit which grew out of the dispute as to the value of the Ford stock and what these minority holders should pay the Government after its sale.

The case hinged on the value of the stock at the time of its sale and the profits made by those who sold it back to the Fords. The board held a fair valuation was \$10,000 a share, against the Government's contention that \$3000 was the correct figure. The minority group, including Senator Couzens of Michigan and the Dodge brothers, contended for a valuation of \$9000.

The opinion of the board was contained in a 219-page document which held that the value of 2180 shares held by Mr. Couzens on March 1, 1913, was \$21,800,000. The gain upon the sale in 1919 was fixed at \$7,505,857.50.

President Objects to Flood Measure

Farm Aid Bill Also Fails to Meet His Wishes—Backs Boulder Canyon Dam

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—Changes made in the flood control bill in conference have not made it satisfactory to Mr. Stroemann.

He pointed out which conditions must be fulfilled to make such outlawry successful and permanent. He boldly held that the laws governing international relations could not be changed for the better, and he stressed the fact that the preservation of peace was not merely to be dealt with by cabinets, but was the concern of the people themselves, and he warned against the belief that war was inevitable.

Speaking before the students he made use of this appeal to youth, which after all is destined to preserve peace. His words are of great importance, showing the progress in Europe, for unlike so many others who also spoke of the national greatness in connection with wars, Dr. Stroemann pointed to youth as a way by which they could make Germany great without the use of arms, namely, by making their fatherland great in the realms of the spiritual.

One of the tasks of youth, he added, was to acquaint themselves with the views of other nations.

While Mr. Schurman referred to the outlawry of war as a necessity, Dr. Stroemann discussed the conditions which, in his opinion, must be fulfilled in order to insure permanent peace. He mentioned two conditions: (1) equality of nations; (2) a new form of international relationship permitting a peaceful settlement of conflicts, and revisions of treaties which were causing vexation.

These conditions, he added, had not yet been fulfilled. For instance, the status of the armament of nations was still very different. It was not in accordance with historical facts, he continued, to believe that the form of international relations could not be modified. The world was now realizing that Europe was destined to destroy itself if the old system of governing by egoism and the old system of alliances and counter-alliances were continued.

The Shipping Bill—Despite some objectionable features, he looks favorably on this measure, in view of his desire for a privately operated merchant marine.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL BENEFITS

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., receives \$75,000 under the will of Mrs. Besse Sheldon, just filed here. There were specific bequests of \$25,000, the largest being that to the school. The will directed that two-thirds of the \$75,000 be used for scholarships and one-third for upkeep of the Sheldon Library at the school. Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., receives \$5000.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL BENEFITS

ROME—Although almost a month has passed since the United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, presented Benito Mussolini, Frank B. Kellogg's note in favor of outlawing war, there has not been the slightest

## PEACE EMPHASIS ASKED IN WORK OF GOVERNMENT

"Peace Department" Advocated—Policy in Nicaragua Is Decried and Defended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON**—Support and attack of the Government's Nicaraguan policy entered into the discussion at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom banquet here, Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, denied that the United States is attempting to dominate Nicaragua, and was of the opinion that the United States would care to exploit, he asserted, and if this country had been imperialistically inclined, it would long ago have taken over Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Horace G. Knowles, formerly Minister to Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and Bolivia, sharply criticized the Government's methods in Haiti, Nicaragua and other countries. He said he was sure that the United States would be able to accomplish with any of these people anything that in fairness and honor it desired to do with or for them by using peaceful and brotherly methods.

A civilian commission, sent to

Nicaragua, would accomplish "more for their good and ours within 90 days, than we have accomplished by the methods we have used in 19 years," he said.

Assurance that peace education is beginning to be effective was expressed by Laura Pfifer Morgan, of the National Council for Prevention of War, and Dorothy Detzer at the meeting of the United States section of the league.

"Department of Peace"

"The State Department," said Mrs. Morgan, "ought to be a department of peace." She pointed out that at present the State Department receives very little more money in one year than the departments of defense receive in one day. She urged the league to support the Porter bill providing for a reorganization of the home service of the State Department.

It is a pleasure to be sending letters of commendation to the Secretary of State instead of petitions,

Miss Detzer said in her annual report.

The league unanimously adopted a resolution approving the action of Congress in laying an embargo on arms in certain countries and urged the Government to call upon other powers to take similar action on the present revolution in China.

**Policy Criticized**

C. C. Dill, (D.), Senator from Washington, criticized the President's policy in keeping the marines in Nicaragua, characterizing it as a usurpation of authority. The precedent, if not repudiated, is likely to involve this country in difficulties with more powerful nations, he declared.

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## FILM INTERESTS BOTH SATISFIED AT PARIS DEAL

Franco-American Settlement Seen as Due to M. Herriot and Mr. Hays

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—A final accord has been reached on the question of the importation of American films into France between the Government here represented by Edouard Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts and Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association of America. Owing to the concessions made by the French Film Control Commission and sustained by M. Herriot, the situation as far as American film interests are concerned reverts approximately to that existing prior to the establishment on Feb. 18 of the French Cinema Control, a body destined to protect the French pictures from foreign competition.

The trade shows which had been discontinued for the week during the parleys have been resumed and as a further evidence of restored harmony Mr. Hays will sail on the Berengaria for the United States.

### Modifications Introduced

The February 18 decree stands, but modifications have been introduced to satisfy the American demands, although quite apparently the latitude in the Control Commission's powers places them in a favorable position and makes the successful working out of the present agreement dependent rather on the exact wording.

Mr. Hays said as much when his comment as the negotiations closed was: "We are assured that the commission will proceed in a liberal spirit in its application of the provisions of regulations to the end that the closest sympathy and continuous harmony of action, may be advanced and maintained between the French and American industries."

### Ratio Again Advanced

The point gained as mentioned in a previous dispatch of permitting the entrance of seven American films for the Feb. 18 decree was advanced in a final talk, since no one could guess the French film was to be finally distributed abroad. Furthermore instead of allowing only 40 per cent of the number of last year's releases to enter from America, this year without any counter-balancing purchase, the French film percentage has been raised to 60.

Still another concession was the increasing from 1300 to 1800 meters length of films, released last year, which are to form the basis for allowing the new 60 per cent quota. Satisfaction is expressed by both sides; for the moment the American film interests appear in a tight corner and the outcome is regarded as largely due to Mr. Hays' tact and M. Herriot's friendliness.

### Evasions of British Films Act Charged

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, has issued a report on the investigation of charges of widespread evasion of the recently passed British Films Act, the object of which is not only to establish a quota of domestic productions but to abolish so-called "blind" and "block" booking. Although a heavy penalty is provided for cases of violation, numerous foreign firms are said to be continuing old secret trade practices.

According to the allegations before the Board of Trade there are motion picture exhibitors in the British Isles who have booked the entire output of one big American producing concern for days throughout 1929, regardless of the quota provision of the new law. Many such contracts are said to be on the basis of a "gentleman's agreement."

Under the present law it is illegal for any contracts to be made for films which have not been shown the trade and each film must be booked singly. Many British exhibitors are accused of maintaining a closed front to home productions, except in so far as they can be forced from next October to show 5 per cent of British pictures.

### BRITISH CEDE ISLANDS TO SULTAN OF JOHORE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The various islets within Johore's territorial waters near Singapore which have been for more than a century British possessions have been ceded to Johore State by an agreement now published.

The agreement between Sir Hugo Clifford, British Governor of Singapore, and the independent Sultan of Johore provides that in the future the boundary between the British and Johore territory shall be the deep water channel in the Johore Strait.

### RESERVATION SOUGHT BY CANADA AND U. S.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A new diplomatic of common sense will be invoked to obtain a treaty between the United States and Canada setting aside the Quebec-Superior international forest in Minnesota and Ontario as an international play-

### Colorado Springs and Broadmoor, Colorado

High class homes for sale and for rent. Finest climate, purest water, cleanest city. Splendid playgrounds, beautiful mountain scenery. All year golf, tennis, riding and polo. High class schools. Church of all denominations. Remarkably good markets.

Write for information, giving requirements.  
The D.V. DONALDSON Co.,  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

ground. Arthur Hawkes of Toronto told Minneapolis conservationists at a luncheon here. Mr. Hawkes is a member of the Quebec-Superior council associated with the Izaak Walton League of America.

The idea for an international forest playground and reserve on the Minnesota-Ontario boundary now sponsored by the Quebec-Superior council associated with the Walton league was born 20 years ago in Ontario. Mr. Hawkes said. Both governments acted because they were sure of public opinion. Now it is proposed to dedicate 15,000 square miles of international forestry, wild life and international recreation by treaty between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Hawkes said that creation of the reserve by international treaty would strengthen the bond of friendship between the two countries.

### Homage Is Paid to the British by Mr. Schwab

#### Steel Magnate Receives Bessemer Medal—Two Countries to Foster Peace

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Charles M. Schwab, returning to the United States on the steamship Berengaria after two days' visit to England, is taking home a "bit of gold" (the Bessemer Medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute) which he told friends, "means more to me than my entire fortune."

Mr. Schwab, as guest of honor of the English-Speaking Union before his departure, was eulogized by the Marquess of Reading, not so much as a captain of industry, but as "one of the stanchest friends of the Allies." At the time when the United States was still neutral and Great Britain was desperately anxious to add to her force of 51 submarines, said Lord Reading, Mr. Schwab was asked for help, and although before then no submarine had ever been built in less than 14 months, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation delivered the submarines in 5½ months.

Mr. Schwab, replying to a toast, said: "I am glad that the mother of steel industry. All the processes on which the tremendous activity of America's steel industry is based originated in Great Britain." Proud as he was of being an American, he was still prouder to believe that America and Great Britain would be leaders in bringing peace, prosperity and happiness to the world. Peace must be established by these two great nations, not by sentimental talk of "hands across the sea," but by a common action and a real appreciation of one another's virtues. He was as keenly interested in the iron and steel industry as he was 25 years ago, and he believed its development would do more than anything else to bind together the English-speaking nations of the world. He could only speak in homely language, but he considered Great Britain was the "sportiest" most upright and most progressive nation on the face of the earth.

"What other nation," he concluded, "could have incurred the obligations which Great Britain had incurred during the war, and after suffering such great losses have remained an example to the world in uprightness and integrity?"

### Peasant Congress Alarms Rumania

#### Proclamation of Transylvania by Peasant Party Congress Is Anticipated

BUDAPEST (AP)—Dispatches from Alba Iulia say that all Rumania is alarmed in anticipation of the proclamation of a Transylvanian republic by the Peasants' Congress which convenes there tomorrow.

The Government is said to be taking measures to counteract this move. Seventeen airplanes circled over the Iulia district, distributing thousands of handbills warning the peasants against "Communist trickery" and urging them not to attend the Congress. At the same time it is said contact has been preserved between the peasants' leaders and the Government, although there is no concord of ideas. The Cabinet is in concord.

Though the Peasants refuse to divulge plans or the resolutions it is intended to vote in the assemblies, it is certain that they will repeat the resolution of March 18 instructing Juliul Maniu to demand the resignation of the Bratianu Government.

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This home of organized labor will

cost \$125,000 and will rise on a \$100,000 site acquired 16 years ago.

### San Francisco in Days of Horse Cars—and Now



Above—Montgomery Street Before the Coming of the Automobile and Coining of the Phrase, "Parking Spaces." From "Sketches of the Sixties," by Bret Harte and Mark Twain, Published by John Howell, San Francisco.  
Below—Montgomery Street From Market Street, San Francisco. Street Car Turning Corner Was on Tracks Which Are Now to Be Removed.

### PASADENA UNIONS TO BUILD TEMPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST.—Several thousand peasant delegates from the counties of Vlasiu, Teleorman, Ilomita, Arges, Dambovita, Muscel, Pradova, Buzau, Constantza, Durostor and Caliacra are traveling afoot to attend the National Peasant Assembly at Bucharest which is one of the six countryside assemblies the Peasant Party is organizing to compel the retirement of the present Liberal Government. The Government has advised the Peasant leaders that it will not prohibit the reunions and it has taken precautions to prevent disorder.

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in the sixties, and its most recent cars, among the oldest in the city, stalled traffic for many minutes every time they appeared in the middle of the narrow street.

### Building Lines Changed

Throughout the years since the horse cars went down Montgomery, great changes have taken place back of the building lines along each side. In the place of the old two and three-story buildings, skyscrapers have sprung up to house the financial institutions in which the commerce of the Pacific coast centers.

At the present time Montgomery Street runs for blocks between bank and financial buildings on Market Street, flanked by a bank on either side and with a bank facing its terminus. And more are coming, for workmen are busily remodeling the old American Bank building into a suitable financial center home for the Bank of Italy.

Across the street the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, where individual memberships recently sold as high as \$80,000, has announced that its present six-story building will shortly be superseded by a finer four-story structure to cost \$500,000, which will house the activities of the exchange exclusively.

### Traction Franchise Purchased

In the face of this progress, increased traffic, and the necessity for banning all parking at the southern end of the street, business and financial men began to negotiate for abatement of the old trolley line which, they felt, detracted from the dignity of the district. Finding the company loath to remove its tracks, they purchased the franchise through the North Central Improvement Association for \$20,000, and presented it to the chamber.

It now only remains for workmen to complete the demolition of the rail line, trolley poles and bases on Market Street for nine-month recess actual construction could be got under way the next time the next Congress convenes in December.

The portions of the Capitol which house the two branches of Congress were not parts of the original structure. The Senate first met in what is now the tribunal of the United States Supreme Court and the House in the present Statuary Hall. On July 4, 1851, President Fillmore, with Daniel Webster, presiding as orator, laid the corner stone of the extension.

The House extension was first occupied for legislative purposes Dec. 16, 1857, and the Senate, Jan. 4, 1859.

The Senate chamber is 113 feet 3 inches long, 80 feet 3 inches wide, and 36 feet in height. Its galleries accommodate 682 persons. The House hall is 139 feet in length, 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The Senate chamber is now a square room, completely separated from the exterior walls of the Capitol by surrounding corridors and cloakrooms. The plan proposed by Senator Chamberlain, transatlantic flier, who was a guest at the New York State Aircraft Exposition here.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was considering arrangements for a nonstop flight between the United States and Japan. He hoped, he added, to be the first aviator to make a solo flight across the Pacific. No definite steps toward the preparations for the flight have been made so far, he said, but probably would be undertaken in time to permit the flight within the next year. Mr. Chamberlain flew here in one of his "Silver planes."

### AIRPORT CHRISTENED BY NAMESAKE'S SISTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor was the feature figure here in the dedication of Ponca City's municipal airport, which was named for her son, Lieut. Everett A. Taylor, Oklahoma aviator, during the World War.

His sister, Lois Taylor, prominent young business woman of Champaign, Ill., accompanied her mother and broke a bottle of aviation gasoline over the edge of the platform, christening the field for her brother.

It will also continue to improve and extend its municipally-owned lines, while the Market Street Railway Company, facing expiring franchises in the near future, continues to improve its service and bid for public favor.

But Montgomery Street presented a different problem. Narrow at best, its single track with occasional switches was not designed to cope with motorized traffic. It was built for horse cars of the type used back in the sixties.

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## WAR VETERANS MAKE HEADWAY TOWARD PEACE

American Legion Asked to Join in European Move, Says Italian Envoy

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—An effort to unite the World War veterans of both the Allies and the central powers in a movement to prevent future conflict is gaining headway throughout Europe according to Nicola Sansanelli, president of the "Fidac," or Inter-Allied Veterans' Association, who has just arrived here on the Conte Biancamano of the Lloyd Sabaudo line.

Signor Sansanelli will extend an invitation to the American Legion to participate in the peace movement which he said, seeks to "improve the international constructive programs and the furtherance of international friendship that no opportunity can possibly exist for future misunderstanding and conflict."

The move, according to Signor Sansanelli, had its inception in a meeting of representatives of 55 veterans' associations held in Paris. A special committee was appointed to study the details under which a united effort can be made to further international progress and amity. The committee will report later.

Signor Sansanelli will attend the meeting of the American Peace Society in Cleveland on May 11, and also will be a guest at the meeting of the national executive committee of the American Legion in Indianapolis on May 17. At Indianapolis he will present the Legionnaires with an Italian flag to be placed in the \$10,000,000 World War memorial there.

"We hope," he said, "that this union will be so fortified by permanent peace that we can all march forward shoulder to shoulder toward the supreme ideals of humanity. I can offer the happy assurance that the influence of the American Legion in Europe in the direction of international unity and peace has made remarkable progress. Its energies are now enlisted with those of the veterans of the allied nations in the Great War to heal the scars left by it."

**Conference to Ban War Is Proposed by Mr. Wickersham**

(Continued from Page 1)

Locarno treaties and the obligations of European nations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"This reasoning," said Mr. Wickersham, "completes a circle of persuasiveness which must help to dispel the impression that the Covenant and the Locarno treaties are insuperable obstacles to the new proposal. At the same time, all these powers will most carefully weigh these arguments and determine upon their soundness."

"The situation appears to be ripe for conference between the representatives of the powers, at which all other points shall be talked out, doubts resolved, and a final formulation agreed upon. Surely, it is better to have a general agreement between the principal nations of the world renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, even if qualified by reserving obligations under the existing treaties, than to have no agreement at all."

Only the First Step

"Yet a mere agreement of this character, especially one interpreted in the light of Mr. Kellogg's suggestions, will be but the first step toward the recognition of obligations upon all of the parties to it to buttress their covenants by further provisions which will render impracticable, if not impossible, a breach by any one of them of their new agreement."

"For controversies will arise between states as between individuals, and a mere declaration against fighting over them will be of no avail unless some other satisfactory method of determination shall be agreed upon," he continued.

"If the United States shall enter into a general covenant against war, it must go further and join with its fellow signers in the perfection of peaceful machinery to avert difficulties and settle controversies."

"This should not be a serious obstacle. The traditional policy of the United States has been in favor of international arbitration. This Government has systematically advocated, first, the establishment of a real court of international justice, and since 1923, adherence to the present existing and functioning Permanent Court of International Justice.

Obstacles Can Be Removed

"The technical obstacles to carrying out this policy may easily be re-

moved. This possibly will be the first step to be taken after the multi-partite treaty is signed."

"When these things are accomplished," he concluded, "the country may be ready to co-operate actively and effectively with the League of Nations in its manifold work of improving international relations, and who knows but the day may be not far off when it may be ready to accept complete and full membership in that great organization for world peace?"

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## Free Discussions Will Continue at Ford Hall Forum

**Move to Stop Funds Will Not End Debate Center's Work, Says Official**

"The Ford Hall Forum will go on; that is a certainty," said David K. Niles, director of this widely known Boston institution of free speech, in regard to news that its severance from the activities of the Boston Baptist Social Union is to be recommended in a committee report at the regular May meeting of the latter

regularly becoming president of Antioch College.

He is conservative where Mr. Bowers is liberal. This viewpoint added to his training, his profession, his affiliations, results in style, method and content that differ greatly from that of his Democratic colleague.

Then, too, Mr. Fess is confronted with a much more difficult problem than Mr. Bowers. The speaker for the party in office always has the harder task. This is particularly true this year for the Republican party due to the oil scandals and other political and economical factors.

**Long Political Career**

Both speakers have had much political experience and training. Mr. Fess served in the Ohio Legislature, was elected to the House of Representatives for a number of terms and came to the Senate in 1922. There he is a staunch Administration adherent, the assistant Republican whip, appreciated and esteemed but not one of the popular senators.

Since he was chosen to make the keynote address he has been defeated as a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Kansas City convention. This will however, in no way interfere with his address.

Mr. Bowers, until he accepted several years ago a post as editor on the New York World, lived in Indiana for 15 years. In 1911, he was secretary to John W. Kern, Senator from Indiana. This association enabled him for the first time to do the research and reading that he had long wanted to do and resulted in his two most famous histories.

**LACK OF PIERS HOLDS UP 1000-FOOT LINERS**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—John Markle, philanthropist, has just given \$500,000 to the Salvation Army for the erection here of a model hotel home for working girls and women. The hotel will provide comfortable rooms as low as \$3 a week.

This building will be known as New York's "Evangeline" and will be similar to the Salvation Army residence hotels in many American cities from San Francisco to Washington, but more modern. A swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, parlors for entertaining and many other home privileges will be provided.

It is expected that ground will be broken by June 1 on the site of the Salvation Army headquarters at 71st Street.

New York's "Evangeline" will be one of a chain of Salvation Army boarding residences in the United States, the first of which was established in San Francisco several years ago. Others are in Los Angeles, Seattle, Dallas, Oklahoma City, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Washington. For long time, it was de- cleared, there has been a demand for a similar home in New York. Girls from the other homes bound for this city will be frequently asked: "Where is the 'Evangeline' in New York City?"

"It has always been hard for us to tell our girls that we have no 'Evangeline' in New York," said one of the Salvation Army officers here, "because to them it is like finding old friends in a strange city."

**CONGRESS MAY MARK SCENE AT APPOMATTOX**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

RICHMOND, Va.—The advisability of commemorating the place of surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse is being considered by a board of army officers.

A commission investigated the desirability of commemorating the spot where Lee surrendered to Gen. U. S. Grant, under authority of an act of Congress approved Feb. 15, 1926, but Congress has taken no action on the commission's report. The War Department, however, has appointed a board of officers to make a further study, and upon completion of this study a report will be submitted to Congress.

**PROFESSOR WILSON HONORED**

**BRIEFLY FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Prof. Edmund Beecher Wilson of Columbia University has been awarded the Sears gold medal for distinction in learning by the Linnean Society of London, one of Great Britain's naturalists' associations.

**The Florida Times-Union**

Established 1867

The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

**Household Linens**

**HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.**

422 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Summer Branches—Hyannis, Mass.—Nantucket, Mass.

From the far corners of the world come rare, interesting and practical linens. We believe our well appointed stock of bed sheets, spreads, duvets, flannel, napkins, luncheon sets, sheets and towels to be unsurpassed in quality.

The number of speakers for the 1928-29 season and will open on Oct. 21 in every event, Mr. Niles said.

**RAIL LINE PLANS WAREHOUSE**

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail-

road Company will be allowed to buy 3500 shares of the capital stock of the Providence Produce Warehouse Company, it is announced by the State Public Utilities Commission. The road will build a warehouse with a capacity of 130 cars in Providence and the stock will be applied in cleaning up a \$350,000 mortgage on the property.

**Keynote Speakers Are Different in Several Ways**

(Continued from Page 1)

and foreign relations. Then followed a period of intensive internal development, during which the Nation was engrossed with expansion westward.

It was not until the World War that the American public really awakened to the importance of foreign relations.

The State Department, members of Congress say, has been timid about asking for money. Whereas the farmer backs up the Department of Agriculture in its requests, and the Treasury and Commerce Department get the support of business, the State Department has no tangible group in the American public to champion it.

This fact is behind the very considerate amount of unrest and the number of resignations in the State Department during the last year and has resulted in five congressional resolutions or investigations.

**The Root Problem**

The salary survey shows conclusively that the State Department is understaffed, underpaid, and overburdened. Its annual salaries are actually \$64,910 below the average

of the popular service.

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lem than Mr. Bowers. The speaker for the party in office always has the harder task. This is particularly true this year for the Republican party due to the oil scandals and other political and economical factors.

**Voluntary offers of financial sup-**

**port were made by a number of**

**Boston citizens in telephone to**

**the Forum office within a few hours**

**after the contemplated action by**

**the Social Union.** The speaker for

**the Social Union has sponsored it**

**and afforded it the use of Ford**

**Hall, became known, according to**

**Mr. George W. Coleman, founder of**

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## JUSTICE COSTS DECREASED BY CO-OPERATION

Cuyahoga Judiciary Adopts Business Methods to Meet Increase in Court Cases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CLEVELAND, O.—Costs of administering justice in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County are steadily lessening, despite a steady increase in the cases handled and business done, it is shown in a report of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, through Judge Homer Powell, chief justice.

Intelligent co-operation of the 14 judges and the chief justice, together with the adoption of business methods in administering justice, is given as the reason for the lightening of the taxpayers' burden. The judges work under the direction of the chief justice and assignment commissioner, eliminating duplication of effort in many cases.

In the last five years the average court cost per case has dropped from \$3.25 to \$2.30. This is in spite of the fact that expenditures for judges and constables in that time has risen from \$17,201 a year to \$61,821. Figuring the cost of cases on the 1922 basis, as compared with 1927, it is estimated that \$1,039,833 has been saved for the taxpayers.

Supervision of all of the county courts by the chief justice and the assignment commissioner has resulted in marked speeding up and settlement of cases. This has also resulted in a marked decrease in jurors' salaries. It is estimated that in the last five years \$125,862 has been saved in that respect.

The chief justice system has been in effect for five years in Cuyahoga County. Before that time each court and judge worked independently. Since then many judges from this and other states have come here to study the system, the last being the chief justice of the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court, who heard cases here for several weeks last winter.

"The organization of the common pleas courts of Cuyahoga County has challenged the attention of the bench and bar of the entire country," Carrington T. Marshall, chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, told members of the Common Pleas Judges' Association of Ohio.

By the co-operation of the work of that court and the co-operation of the score of judges who are constantly working under the direction of the chief justice and an assignment commissioner, lost motion has been eliminated and the volume of business disposed of by the court has been greatly increased without detriment to the quality of the work.

"The judges are disposing of approximately 1000 cases every year. This record could only be accomplished under a system which is itself the highest type of efficiency."

## PEACE RIVER TO HAVE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—A farm consisting of 160 acres adjacent to the homestead of Herman Treille at Wembley in the Peace River district has been purchased by the Government of Alberta and this will be used by Mr. Treille as an experimental farm. This action was taken by the Provincial Government in recognition of Mr. Treille's outstanding record in having captured the world's championship for oats at the Chicago International in 1927 and the double championship for both wheat and oats in 1926 at the Chicago show, an achievement that has never been equalled.

In Mr. Treille's intention to continue his present work of developing high grade seed on his home farm and on the newly acquired quarter-section purchased for his use by the Government.

## MARINE PATROL KEPT ALONG MAINE COAST

PORTRLAND, Me. (AP)—A Washington dispatch to the Press-Herald de-

clares that the Treasury Department has abandoned its plan to remove the marine patrol from the Maine coast, after arguments by Senator Frederick Hale that such abandonment would leave the whole north-eastern part of the country open to rumrunners and smugglers.

The dispatch says the department has decided to keep the patrol along the coast and to continue with the coast guard co-operation which now exists between the two. The order for the abandonment of the marine guard, which is under the department of the Collector of Customs of Maine, had been sent to Maine from Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

## Methodists Start Trial of Bishop

### Complaint Against Head of Tribunal Referred to Committee on Discipline

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The first trial of a Methodist Bishop before an ecclesiastical court is under way here with the presiding Bishop of the tribunal named in a complaint charging violation of church dogma and discipline.

Shortly after the personnel of the court selected to try Bishop Anton Baet of Copenhagen on charges of conduct unbecoming a minister was confirmed at the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the complaint was filed against Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, who is presiding at the Danish prelate's trial.

### Evolution Teaching Involved

The complaint, entered by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Wilmington, Del., took exception to the manner in which Bishop McConnell conducted an annual conference at Wilmington, March last, and to his alleged approval of the teachings of the theory of evolution. The Pittsburgh bishop was quoted on evolution in a pamphlet issued by the American Civil Liberties Union in January, 1927.

Mr. Cooke charged that Bishop McConnell's stand on evolution was "in repudiation of his vows as a minister and in violation of the laws of the church which uphold the Bible as the inspired word of divine truth."

In charging unlawful conduct of the Wilmington conference, Mr. Cooke claimed that Bishop McConnell had certified to the correctness of the conference, knowing that part of the proceedings had been suppressed.

### Question of Vindication

Mr. Cooke said personal vindication entered into his action, inasmuch as he and Bishop McConnell had differed on doctrinal matters, since they were students at the Theological School at Boston University.

Dr. R. J. Wade, conference secretary, with whom Mr. Cooke entered the complaint, said the allegations were not a matter for trial, but "simply a complaint of a minister against his bishop, which will be referred to the episcopal committee."

This committee deals with matters of discipline.

### Senator Copeland Opposed

The New York delegation at the conference has named a committee of three to formulate a demand for dry nominees for Governor and United States Senator in their state. Senator Royal S. Copeland, candidate for renomination, is not acceptable to the Methodists even though he is a member of the church. Dr. Philip L. Frick, of Schenectady, who presided at the meeting of the New York delegation said,

"Senator Copeland is wet and his methodism will not count when it comes to our vote." Dr. Frick said. "No suitable candidate is in the field from either party as yet. We want an opportunity to vote for dry candidates for Governor and Senator."

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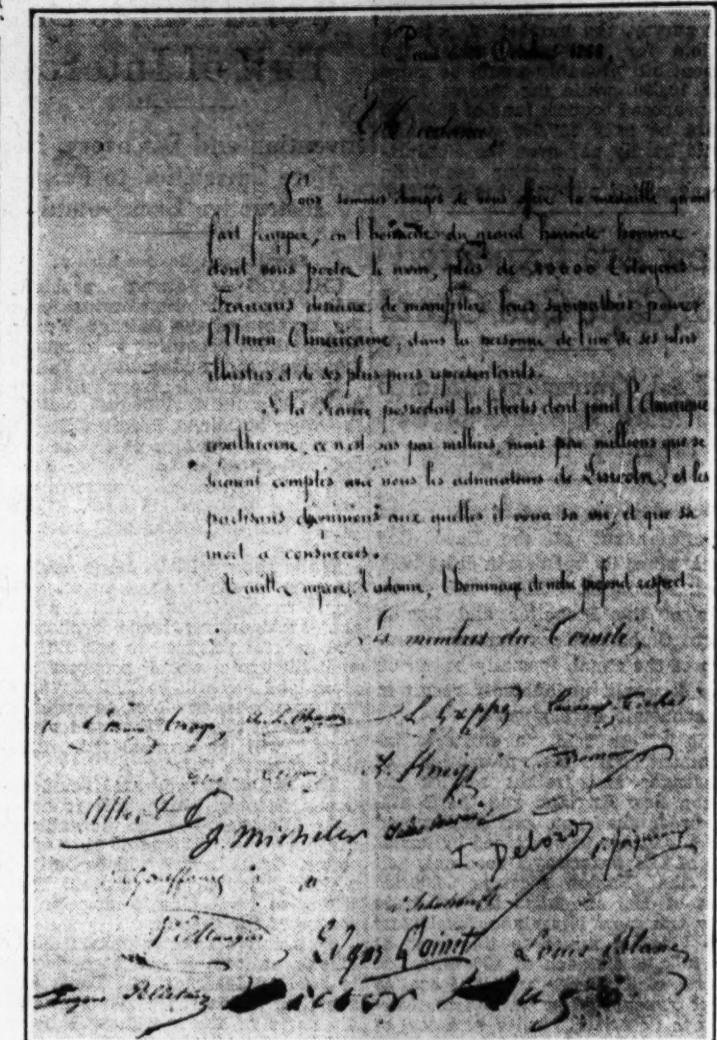
**4-H CLUBS GAIN 32,000**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A gain of 32,000 members in one year is credited the national 4-H Clubs, the country-wide organization of farm boys and girls, in an unofficial report by the national committee on boys and girls' club work.

The gold medal from France was

## French Honor to Lincoln



TRANSLATION of letter to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln accompanying gold medal presented her in honor of the President:

"We are entrusted with offering to you the medal struck in honor of the great and virtuous man whose name you bear, on behalf of more than 40,000 citizens of France, desirous of conveying their sympathy for the American Union, in the person of one of its most noble and pure representatives.

"It France possessed the facilities enjoyed by the American Republic, it would not be by thousands but by millions that we should count the admirers of Lincoln and the champions of the ideals to which he devoted his life and which his death has consecrated.

"Be good enough to accept, Madam, the homage of our profound respect."

## Library of Congress Receives Notable Lincoln Memorabilia

### Family Bible, and the Bible Upon Which President Took Oath of Office, Together With French Medal, Are Deposited There

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three articles intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln have just been placed on permanent deposit in the Library of Congress by Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln.

They are the family Bible, containing the family records of Abraham Lincoln, and continued by his son, Robert Todd Lincoln; the Bible on which President Lincoln took the oath of office, March 4, 1861; and a gold medal presented to Mrs. Lincoln by citizens of France.

The brown morocco cover of the large heavy family Bible are somewhat worn. On the title page it is said, "The Comprehensive Family Bible," and the imprint shows that it was printed in London and republished in Philadelphia for J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1847, the year in which Lincoln first came to Congress. On the front cover in gilt letters is the owner's name, Mary Lincoln.

The Bible used at Lincoln's first inauguration is a small volume, less than six inches long, about four inches wide, and a little more than 1½ inches thick. It was printed at Oxford in 1853. The covers are of dark crimson plush, edged with narrow rims of yellow metal. On the back flyleaf is a certification, to which seal of the Supreme Court is affixed, that the preceding copy of the Holy Bible is that used by the Honorable R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the said Court, administered to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the oath as President of the United States."

The Bible used at Lincoln's second inauguration is a small volume, less than six inches long, about four inches wide, and a little more than 1½ inches thick. It was printed at Oxford in 1853. The covers are of dark crimson plush, edged with narrow rims of yellow metal. On the back flyleaf is a certification, to which seal of the Supreme Court is affixed, that the preceding copy of the Holy Bible is that used by the Honorable R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the said Court, administered to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the oath as President of the United States."

The new \$10,000,000 tube which

extends from the Cunard Line Aquitania, a junior of the Cunard Line, to the

World Peace Conference of Youth, to be held in Holland in August.

The gold medal from France was

presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln.

The gift of 40,000 citizens of that

country who shared in a popular

subscription. The plan was origi-

nated by the publicist Charles Louis

Chasen within a few days of the

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that President Lincoln had been as-

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who wished might subscribe, no one

was permitted to contribute more than

2 cents. When the medal was pu-

t into the hands of the American la-

borer by Eugene Pellerin, the latter

said, "Tell Lincoln that in this

little box is the heart of France."

It was inscribed "Dedicated by the French Democracy to Lincoln, President, twice elected, of the United States."

On the reverse of the inscription reads: "Lincoln, honest man, who abolished slavery, re-

established the Union, saved the Re-

public, without veiling the Statue of

Liberty."

The library has also received from

Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln three

documents under which the medal was transmitted to Mrs. Lincoln, the

letter of John Bigelow, American

Minister to France, the letter of Wil-

liam H. Seward, Secretary of State,

and the letter of the committee of

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documents under which the medal was transm

## WALSH QUILTS RACE BUT REED WILL 'CARRY ON'

Montanan Says California Primary Shows Democrats Want Smith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—An announcement by Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, that he was out of the Democratic Presidential race, as he had concluded the "Democrats desire Governor Smith as their candidate," was met with reactions varying according to the views of the individuals approached.

James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, issued a statement in which Mr. Walsh's withdrawal was regretted but not done so earlier before he had reached the waters in the California primary," and reiterated his determination to remain in the race, "because I believe someone representing Jeffersonian Democracy and devoted to the cleansing of Washington ought to be willing to undertake the task."

Likewise Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Governor of Nebraska; Walter M. George, Senator from Georgia; W. A. Ayers (D.), Representative from Kansas, all asserted their intention of continuing in the contest. Atlee Pomerene, former Senator from Ohio, declined to discuss the matter.

### Smith's Backers Elated

Supporters of Gov. Alfred E. Smith were elated, insisting "it is all over now." According to their view, the Walsh announcement would have a powerful effect on public opinion, convincing the electorate that Governor Smith was being fought only by "bitter enders," who were determined at any and all costs to prevent him from capturing the prize that was his.

Mr. Walsh's announcement was not unexpected. After his defeat in the California primary a few days ago it was believed he might withdraw from the race. His retirement has no actual effect on the nomination contest as far as shifting of an influential bloc of delegates goes.

It is expected now that the eight delegates from Montana, who were expected to be pledged to Mr. Walsh, will go to Governor Smith but this transfer is the only change in the delegate line-up.

### McAdoo Visited Walsh

The retirement announcement came in the form of a letter sent by Mr. Walsh to W. W. McDowell, former Lieutenant-Governor of Montana. Mr. Walsh and William G. McAdoo were in conference shortly before Mr. Walsh made public his letter, but Mr. McAdoo declared he had not known the contents of the communication until he read it in the press.

The next test will be in the Oregon primaries to be held on May 18. Reed, Smith and Walsh are entered but the withdrawal of Walsh will leave the test to Reed and Smith.

A Democratic convention is to be held in Colorado and here the Smith managers expect to fall heir to the strength Mr. Walsh was expected to have developed. Senator Walsh has not a delegate pledged to him.

The anti-Smith people here are feeling out the potential strength of Governor Donahoe of Ohio. Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Heflin of Alabama regard him favorably. They are not expected to bolt the regular ticket, if Smith should be nominated.

### Third Party Idea Fading

In fact, the third party idea seems to be growing fainter as a figure with which to fight party regularity, however unpalatable its form may take. Of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination, James A. Reed makes the boldest declaration of intention to continue the fight, but he has also said distinctly he is no better if the fortunes of politics should go against him.

Favorite sons will have their day at Houston and then will come the campaign and the final judgment upon the situation at the polls in November. The dominant thought here is that the voters on that day will choose between Hoover and Smith—or not vote at all.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The impending Hoover-Watson battle for Indiana's delegates to the Republican Convention was of secondary interest to Washington political observers as a result of important developments forging to the front in Democratic ranks.

Withdrawal of Senator Walsh of Montana from the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination, the decision of Senator Reed of Missouri to continue in the fight and the significance of a half-hour conversation between Senator Borah (R.), Idaho, and Mrs. Ned Shaver, wife of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee—all were subjects of lively discussion among those looking forward to the big conventions next month.

Meanwhile the new senatorial campaign expenditures investigating committee moved forward with its preparations for starting Monday the examination of the first group of 14 presidential candidates as to their pre-convention money outlays. The committee also was expected today to make public the acceptances to appear it already has received from nine of the candidates.

### Utahans Uninstructed

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. (AP)—Utah's 11 delegates to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City, named in state convention here, will go there uninstructed. This decision came with rejection of a resolution favoring instruction for Herbert Hoover.

"No doubt they'll all be for Hoover but why command them?" said one county delegate in voicing opposition to the resolution.

### Third Party Move Goes On

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (AP)—Fairfax Cosby, attorney and member of the executive committee of the state organization supporting James A. Reed for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said he had been "retained" by a number of progressive Democrats and Republicans to launch a third party if Gov. Alfred E.

Smith of New York is nominated at the Houston convention.

"In view of the outcome of the primaries held last Tuesday in California," he said, "it is my firm opinion that solid, honest Democrats of the Southern states in order to protect their pride as citizens, will enthusiastically support an independent candidate for President, that is, in the event Smith is nominated at Houston, and I further state, being a Southerner, that they will not permit Tammany to be thrust down their throats."

## Anti-Smith Man Is Nominated for Governor

Candidates of Both Parties in North Carolina Are Dry Law Supporters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—O. Max Gardner of Shelby, who publicly expressed his opposition to the nomination of Alfred E. Smith for President on the Democratic ticket, is the unopposed nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor of North Carolina.

The time limit for filing expired on April 20, and none opposed him. The entire state ticket, with but one exception, has been renominated for want of opponents, and all of these refrained from coming out for Governor Smith, when Sanford Martin, editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, nominated the candidates. One representative from the Second District, however, has renominated the cause of Governor Smith. H. G. Robertson, superintendent of public instruction of Greene County, has filed against him, declaring he is unwilling for the people of the country at large to think Mr. Kerr's advocacy of Mr. Smith can go unchallenged.

Herbert F. Seawell, Republican nominee for Governor, has announced a bone-dry platform, and favors a dry plank in the national Republican platform. Mr. Gardner, the Democratic nominee, whose election seems sure, also is a prohibitionist.

Senator F. M. Simmons has just reiterated his opposition to Mr. Smith's nomination in a letter made public in the Winston-Salem Journal, the Raleigh News and Observer and other North Carolina papers. He stated he believed now as he always had that Mr. Smith's nomination would wreck the Democratic Party in the state.

Plans to put a "Smith ticket" into the field for the primary failed to materialize. The Smith forces are centering on Houston, and after the November election.

## Farmer Tourists to Study Europe

Second Group in United States to Sail in August

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A good will pilgrimage of American farmers is being organized here by the American Farm Bureau Federation for a second farm tour of Europe this coming summer.

The anti-Smith people here are feeling out the potential strength of Governor Donahoe of Ohio. Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Heflin of Alabama regard him favorably. They are not expected to bolt the regular ticket, if Smith should be nominated.

The anti-Smith people here are feeling out the potential strength of Governor Donahoe of Ohio. Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Heflin of Alabama regard him favorably. They are not expected to bolt the regular ticket, if Smith should be nominated.

The trip is being planned with the specific idea of providing an opportunity for American farm people to study under the most favorable conditions European agricultural methods both in production and marketing.

Here are some of the things listed for study on the 1928 farmers' pilgrimage:

"The long-term cultivation methods of very old countries; the most efficient cooperative systems in the world; both marketing and marketing; the great breeding establishments and historic herds; soil building methods that have maintained a high degree of soil fertilization and land-cultivation for over 2000 years; European development of rural electrification; methods of irrigation and of large-scale drainage; methods of terracing; reforestation; of waste land reclamation; packing of meat and eggs; landscape gardening; special new methods for the intensive cultivation of wheat and other food grains."

Carefully planned arrangements made through government agencies will give the visitors admittance to private farms, government experiment stations and other agricultural institutions which are not open to the general traveler.

The farmers, piloted by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will sail from New York, Aug. 1. They will traverse France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and England, for a total of some 11,000 miles, including the ocean passage, and return by Oct. 1.

## PRINCETON ALUMNUS GIVES COLLEGE \$10,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—A scholarship, made possible by a gift to Princeton University of \$10,000 by an anonymous alumnus, the income from which is to be paid in the form of a scholarship to a Princeton undergraduate from the State of Delaware, has just been announced by the Graduate Council of Princeton University.

The donation is to be known as the Henry Mathews Canby Memorial Scholarship, in memory of Henry Mathews Canby of Wilmington, Del., a member of the class of 1895. Mr. Canby was for many years chairman of the Preparatory Schools Committee of the Graduate Council and, according to resolutions adopted by the council, "more than any other member of the council in recent years was influential in interpreting Princeton to schoolmasters and schoolboys throughout the country."

### MEXICANS IN ORATORY TRIALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Seventeen states of Mexico have entrants in the National Oratorical Contest to be held in this city, June 10, to determine the Mexican representative in the international trials in Washington. Mexico won the international contest last year.



### A National Victory

RAYMOND POINCARÉ'S return to power in the French elections is more than a personal victory; it is a national victory. While the election of Poincaré supporters in increased numbers testified to the widespread popular support which his firm policies of reconstruction have won for him, the outcome is clear evidence that the hectic and uncertain days of 1926 have given way to stable public confidence, and that the present Government will be enabled to pursue its financial stabilization with the prospect of continuously better times.

### The High Cost of Higher Education

WITH colleges and universities becoming increasingly expensive to run, the rising costs of higher education are beginning very much to concern American educators. From a total figure of \$177,127,965 in 1900, the institution of learning in the United States have been required to increase their endowments to more than \$1,000,000,000 by this year, an increase of 465 per cent in 27 years. Both expenses and enrollment have been mounting rapidly with the result that more endowment campaigns are either in progress or

Dr. Trevor Arnett of the General Education Board has recently broached the problem with the far-reaching recommendation that college tuitions should be put at such a rate as to cause the students themselves to pay the whole cost of their education. For students intellectually equipped to benefit by college training but lacking in funds a system of scholarship and loan funds would be made available.

As indicative of the trend toward higher tuition Dr. Arnett states that a survey of 200 private colleges and universities disclosed an average increase of 77.3 per cent in tuition fees since 1920. It is estimated that revenue from student tuition pays only from 25 to 40 per cent of the operating expenses of a college or university.

Other advantages foreseen for colleges in which the undergraduates would assume the greater burden of cost are a wiser and more efficient financial administration and an increase of student interest in his college work possibly proportionate to his added economic responsibilities.

### The Southerners Move Northward

THE turn of affairs in China leaves the Nationalist forces in a strengthened position in their march northward. The capture of Tsingtao, the capital of the Shantung Province, is a victory which increases both the prestige and power of the southerners, and marks a decided toward their ultimate goal, Peking, and the co-ordination of China under a civil sovereignty. The Nanking Government, the seat of the Nationalist administration, has already made its demands for the revision of its treaty with Portugal which expired this week. This is apparently the first formal step toward a possibly more general treaty revision with the foreign powers on a basis of equality.

### The Court Rules

AS THE rule of the machine gun and the dreadnaught in the affairs of nations is coming into both dispute and disuse, the rule of a child judiciary is becoming a more outstanding interest. And from the news that emanates from The Hague it is apparent that the Permanent Court of International Justice is increasing its scope of usefulness. Disputes between countries which once might have ended in war are now ending in amicable adjudication.

The progress which is marking the negotiation of the Briand-Kellogg treaty renouncing war, and the renewed discussion in the United States Senate looking toward the reopening of the question of the membership of the United States in the World Court both add to the growing importance of this tribunal in adjusting international disputes.

So willing have the nations been to submit their differences to this international judiciary that the World Court, ending its twelfth session last December, was required to hold during the winter and spring an extraordinary session which was only brought to a close this week. The last case to be settled concerned the Polish-German dispute over minority rights in Silesia, the decision upholding Poland's thesis that children whose mother tongue is German should attend the minority schools in which German is the medium of instruction.

This week also brought the announcement of the resignation from the Court of John Bassett Moore, the American judge who has served since the Court was organized in September, 1921. Mr. Moore is to devote his time exclusively to the preparation of a mammoth treatise of seventy-five volumes on international law, several volumes to be completed for publication this autumn.

### Affairs Darken and Brighten in Egypt

O MINOUS clouds which darkened the political sky in recent days have cleared away and left the Anglo-Egyptian situation brighter and with a prospect more promising. The clouds gathered when Egypt showed its determination to carry the Public Assemblies Bill into law, in the face of repeated warnings from Great Britain that the measure was contrary to the declaration of 1922, which marked the conversion of Egypt from a protectorate to a sovereign independent state, but which contained certain reservations. Among them was the responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners, which Britain assumed. The proposed bill, it was argued, would weaken the powers of the police, and therefore run counter to the declaration.

Consideration of the bill has been postponed until November. In the intervening period an opportunity will be given to remove the cause of the friction.

### The Movie Magnate's Own Scenario

A MERICAN and French motion-picture magnates are developing a little scenario of their own, according to the accounts emanating from Paris, where Will Hays, plenipotentiary of American filmdom, and Edouard Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction, are playing the starring roles.

The fact is that the French cinema producers are greatly desirous of extending the distribution of their films, and to this end advanced the proposal that for every four American motion pictures imported into France, the American distributors should purchase one French production. Such a procedure would, of course, have a far-reaching effect since the film industry of the United States produces approximately ninety per cent of the films used throughout the world.

Mr. Hays has insisted that the French proposition is impracticable, the essential reason being that the greater percentage of French pictures has not yet been found sufficiently popular with American spectators. Mr. Hays gives the assurance that the American industry will make no pictures derogatory of French character and traditions, and he promises that generous consideration will be given to suitable French films. It is also proposed that a French commission, headed by Mr. Herriot, visit Hollywood at the expense of American producers to study the types of pictures popular in the United States.

The French Cinema Control Commission and Mr. Hays finally agreed upon a revised ratio of French and American films by which sixty per cent of last year's American releases will be admitted without restriction, but that imports in excess of this figure must be accompanied with the purchase of one French film to every seven American films.

Mr. Hays' comment on the production of films which will not be uncomplimentary to foreign nations is in line with the conclusion reached by a League of Nations committee which recommends that joint action be taken to protect the nations from pictures of a provocative character.

J. R. D.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A reception here on May 15 to meet the French Ambassador in London and the English Ambassador-designate in Paris provides the climax of the crowded spring program of the United Associations of Great Britain and France. The reception will be held in the home of Sir Alfred Gwynne, formerly treasurer of the Architectural League, New York. At the end of June the French section of the Association will give a farewell banquet to Lord Crewe, the retiring British Ambassador in Paris, and a special reception in October to welcome his successor, Sir William Tyrrell.

The Association is an amalgamation of a number of societies, each aiming at bettering the relations of Great Britain with its Gallic neighbor across the English Channel. At times of diplomatic tension, it uses its good offices to straighten out the tangles. Lord Derby is the president of the English body and the Marquis de Vogüé, chairman of the Suez Canal Company, holds the corresponding position in the French organization.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Seventeen states of Mexico have entrants in the National Oratorical Contest to be held in this city, June 10, to determine the Mexican representative in the international trials in Washington. Mexico won the international contest last year.

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Milwaukee, the statement calls attention to a report made by a Special Commission on Pensions in Massachusetts two years ago. According to that survey, the number of persons eligible for assistance under the present bill probably would be more than 70,000, while the income from the proposed bequest fund of \$500,000 would be only \$30,000 a year and would hardly pay even the administrative cost of selecting recipients among such a number, it is declared.

## New Era Expected on Cape Cod Canal

Federal Ownership Believed to Mark Beginning of Its Economic Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Solving problems, rather than exhibiting curiosities, is the keynote of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, according to announcement from the trustees of the Fair.

Invention and discovery will be exhibited in a hall designed to dominate the other buildings. Practical demonstrations of wonders of the present age will be given frequently. These will give visitors the opportunity of becoming educated, in some degree, in the vast field of natural scientific research.

While there will be large exhibits such as in agriculture, medicine, aviation, architecture, home economics and natural science to add interest and illustrate world progress the main tendency will be that of reasoning from cause to effect, according to the present plans. "Why and wherefore," will be emphasized, rather than concrete objects.

The building program includes a Greek theater which will front on Lake Michigan, so that the audience can have an unobstructed view of the water. Great barges will be built, on which pageants may be staged. There will also be a classic stage in the center of the theater.

To promote a better understanding among nations, it has been decided to hold an International Trade Conference, to which representatives from all parts of the world, will be invited.

At present, the work is being financed by the trustees and others but a campaign has been launched to obtain pledges of Chicagoans for \$5 each.

Captain Colbath said that it was to be hoped the canal would be enlarged to a width of 200 feet and

## PRIMITIVE TOOLS RETARD WHEAT CROP IN GREECE

Government to Spend Large Sum in Modernizing the Staple Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Wheat production in Greece, despite the fact that three-fifths of the people are given over to agricultural pursuits, is not sufficient to meet the standing need of the country. This is mostly due to the poorness of the cultivable land. The area under cultivation does not exceed 20 per cent of the total area of the whole country. This may be attributed to the geological formations of the soil, a large part of which is composed of mountainous and rocky regions.

But farming is being done in Greece mostly by primitive means, and very little has been done toward improving them.

About 40 per cent of the cereals consumed in the country, amounting to 400,000 tons annually, are imported from abroad, specially from America and Russia. The climate of Greece is extremely favorable for the production of fine agricultural products, so that all that is necessary to render Greek self-supporting in this matter is intensive methods of cultivation, suitable manures, selected seeds and modern implements.

The reclamation problem is still more vital from an economic and social point of view. There is in Greece an area of marsh and bog land representing 4,000,441 stremmas. The most extensive marshes are in Saloni, Drama, Pella, Arcadia, Maritsa, Larissa, and Etolia-Acarnania, and cover an area of 778,000 stremmas. The lakes are almost locked and have no outlets into the sea. One of the great concerns of the Greek Government is to reclaim these vast tracts of land which represent the most fertile parts of the country and thereby ease the country's economic situation. The convention concluded with the Foundation Com-

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## Ibn Saud Is Most Distinguished Figure in Politics of Near East

Position as Chief of Reforming Zealots, the Wahabis, Makes Adherence to International Pacts Difficult and Calls for Exceptional Powers of Statecraft

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JIDDAH, HEZAZ—The most outstanding figure which the Near East has produced since Mohammed. All the Great of Egypt is Ibn Saud, King of the Hezaz, Nejd and Hail, and his monarch has a more difficult position than any. He is recognized as monarch of an independent group of kingdoms and as such, he has accepted diplomatic contact with the world. He has entered into solemn treaty engagements.

On the other hand he is the spear-point of the Wahabi movement. He has fostered it and the discipline which it teaches has won him his name; but the Wahabi understand little of the diplomatic side of his task as king. Theirs is a parochial mentality, while their chief has to think internationally and at the same time to control those who only think parochially and who complicate his policy in a way they do not understand.

Feisal el Derwish, who has caused the present crisis, by his raids against Irak and Kowait, has a typically parochial outlook. He acted impetuously regardless of Ibn Saud's treaty engagements; and in the result it is Ibn Saud who is in difficulty. He is between two fires. His treaty allies hold him to his bonds. His followers on whose support he depends urge him to further adventures, blind to the fact that further adventures mean further complications—notably British intervention—compared with which the Hezaz adventure was child's play.

An Irredentist Movement  
Ibn Saud is partly responsible for his present dilemma. He has allowed ambition to become so strong among the Ikhwan (Wahabi) as to raise a movement which is almost akin to Italian Irredentism. And the Wahabi terra irredenta is Irak and Transjordan.

Never did a man more need counsel of moderation. And unfortunately Ibn Saud lacks valuable advisers. His three most trusted ministers are, one Egyptian, another a Constantinopolitan Turk, and the third a Syrian—for Nejd does not produce men of ministerial caliber. These men are strangers to the Wahabi movement. It has brought them importance and rank, but they are not of the blood and they have nothing to lose whatever happens. Ibn Saud has a lonely as well as a difficult furrow to plough.

King Ibn Saud is tall, broad and

fraction of Government laws, laying down tariffs and controlling prices.

The pilgrims may sigh for their monuments; but they are sure of their safety, can budget for their expenses and the Hajj is safe. The Wahabi organization has doubtless reconciled Islam at large to Wahabi control of the Holy Places, but it has not been followed by any movement elsewhere in Arabia or further Islam toward a sympathy with the Wahabi doctrines. It is dangerous to prophecy, but it is hard to see where the Ikhwan will again find easy converts.

During the war relations between Nejd and Hezaz were bad. Frontier incidents were largely provoked by the Hezaz but—and this is a tribute to Ibn Saud's loyalty to the Arab cause—he refrained from reprisals against the grain of his followers.

### Hussain's Aggression Failed

The end of the war brought matters to a head. Hussain, then king of the Hezaz, in the certainty that his ambitions of Arab domination were about to be realized, attacked the Nejd frontiers but was ignominiously repelled. The road to Mecca was open to Ibn Saud but again he held his hand, accepted British mediation and refrained from a conquest which later events proved would have been easy.

Meanwhile King Hussain passed from folly to folly. Instead of attempting conciliation, he persisted in his policy of aggression against Nejd. The result was inevitable. Ibn Saud marched on Mecca; the British Government could no longer bolster up so futile and dangerous an ally as King Hussain and declared their neutrality. The Hezaz army collapsed and in a fortnight Mecca was in the hands of the Wahabis and King Hussain had abdicated; his son Ali also abdicated and Ibn Saud became King of the Hezaz and Nejd.

### Britain Effects Treaties

Today the kingdom over which Ibn Saud rules is bounded by all its northern length by kingdoms controlled by sons of King Hussain of the Hezaz. And they are guaranteed by both the British Government as mandatory of Transjordan and Irak and by the League of Nations.

In 1924, a British mission brought the interested parties together, and treaties were signed, fixing the boundary between Transjordan and Nejd and the Irak-Nejd frontier. But this easy success has encouraged the Ikhwan to look for further Moslem populations to bring back to orthodoxy. This is an ambition which takes little account of the feelings of others and disregards possibilities of resentment. And at present it is undoubtedly directed against Irak and Transjordan.

There was never much love lost between the tribesmen north and south of the present boundaries and, whereas in Nejd there exists this sense of superiority, across the border there has arisen a counter feeling of irritation and disgust.

### No Sentimental Appeal

The weakness of the Wahabi move-

ment is that while it has an ideal, it has not a sentimental appeal. It is aggressive and iconoclastic; it denies individualism; it is out of tune with the world of modern Islam. But within the present limits of its domination, it has power and this power has, in one direction, been used in a way which has compelled Islam to give it—perhaps grudgingly—praise.

In the days of the Turks and King

Hussain the yearly pilgrimage was a scandal. The luckless pilgrims were maltreated and fleeced. Their lives and property were insecure outside Mecca, Medina and Jiddah. They were exploited, robbed and even killed with shameless indifference. King Ibn Saud has completely changed this state of affairs. Public security reigns throughout the Holy Zones. Government protects not only the pilgrims' lives but their purses, and heavy are the penalties for in-

## Whole Cliff Face Moved by Single Blast at Buxton

Five and a Half Tons of Explosives Used in What Is Believed to Be Record Charge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—What is believed to be the world's biggest, and certainly one of the most successful, quarry blasting operations has just taken place near Buxton, when 70,000 tons of stone were brought down by one blast.

It required weeks of preparation and the use of 5½ tons of gunpowder and gelignite to assure the blast's success. Workmen drilled a small chamber for explosives near the base of the cliff, the passage being then blocked up with concrete after an electric fuse had been attached. Seven holes, each 70 feet deep, were drilled from the top and gelignite placed in them, the latter high explosive being used for the first time. A spectator writes:

"The whole face of the cliff appeared to havee up, hang momentarily in the air, and then the 70,000 tons of stone, broken into millions of pieces, hurtled to the bottom of the quarry with a deafening roar, and in a cloud of white smoke. The shot was very successful, and unlike the old methods, when stones were sometimes sent flying half a mile, not a stone flew into the air. Some of the pieces weighed two to three tons."

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Tripod Light Stands—Alike Yet Unlike

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE  
IT SEEMS that no article of really old-time furniture so well serves its purpose in a modern home as do the little three-legged tables that we speak of as light stands. Some might say that chairs serve us even better, because more numerous, varied in form, decorative, necessary. In those four respects, yes; but not with the comfort desired in these days.

Two full generations have become accustomed to more ease than is offered by any but the highly costly, upholstered chairs made a century and more back. The "stuffed" types of the late eighteenth century are beyond the reach of most buyers of so-called antiques, and many peoples' homes show a forced and academicism as they have reflected to the better types of the Victorian armchairs for comfort's sake.

But we do not need to qualify approval of such small tripod tables as are roughly sketched on this page today, for any place where a drawerless stand is desired and the size is right. In structural design they are simple and quite strong enough for any uses likely to be required of them. Three feet rather than four assure a steady position, however uneven the floor beneath may be. This is of small advantage when they are placed on the uneven boards of an old-time house in a setting that's most in harmony with their date of making. It is only a little less de rigueur in the modern home, having numerous rugs that sometimes make a four-legged stand teeter unless suitably placed.

**They Fit in Almost Any Room**

The used to which tripod stands may be put in our daily home life in these times allows the enthusiastic buyer to find plenty of reasons for acquiring a goodly number and fascinating variety of them. Placed at the hostess' elbow in the dining room one of these appears to dislanty the space on the main table. In the living room they may be moved readily to the side of chairs or couch to hold books or light or simple refreshments in a happily hospitable manner. At every bedside one of them is always welcome as it furnishes a place for a lamp, a book or two, and a not too large clock that can hardly be missed.

The idea of tables approaching these in smallness is a comparatively late one as we view the development of home furnishings of the past three centuries. At that early date, actually recent in the light of history, no such minor accessories as home furnishings were known. In Queen Elizabeth's time only almost no easily movable articles other than stools were used for furniture. Tables were extremely bulky; their few chairs were of great size and intended to be stationary; chests and cupboards of heavy oak were the other common article from the joiner's hands. Cabinetmaking was then a term unknown.

**Construction Idea Chippendale's**  
The days of James I marked the beginning of the Jacobean period and with it came the appearance of the attractive smaller four-legged tables, to which Americans have given the unfortunate name of "tavern" tables. Incidentally the butterfly and gateleg types in many sizes originated at the same time. All these, especially those of lesser dimensions, may be taken as indications of growing prosperity and more widely distributed domestic comforts among the population at large.

In the early 1700s through the times of the Charleses, William and Mary, Queen Anne, to that of the Georges, the tendency to a greater number of furniture forms continued, but it was not until about 1750 that the particular form of construction we are considering today was adopted. In its essentials it is a table top in any size which is supported by a single center column that has three short legs extending from it near the floor.

Its introduction is attributed to Chippendale, whose books of design show the first idea of construction applied only to pole-screws and stands for candelabra or fine vases. We should remember, however, that a multitude of types which he actu-

a highly interesting opportunity to notice the wide variety of effects which may be secured by changing merely the contours of the columns, the outline of the short legs, the shapes of the feet. Numbers 1 and 2 are in reality much nearer being identical in form than the sketches suggest. The unusual form of the legs, peculiar in spreading at the ends to form simple feet, is precisely the same on both, while the size of the bulb on the two standards is strikingly similar. This is equally true of the tops of the standards, which on the pieces themselves show fine lines of the turning tool which are just alike.

It is unique in our experience to see two such tables which bear every evidence of having come from the hands of the same maker. They were found in a New Bedford shop several years ago, one on the street floor in good condition and the other in a storeroom of the same place, somewhat in need of repair.

The third sketch shows the legs that are quite like those of the first pair but on a column with a reeded section. Its special interest centers in the drawer, which pulls out from either side and is housed in a solid pine block that also supports the top. The long sweeping curves on number 4 are a pleasing contrast to those seen on the preceding number. Harmonizing with their delicacy and simplicity, the column consists almost wholly of a single long, extended vase form.

**Marked Individuality Seen**  
The maker of number 5 was evidently a person of independence who had the urge for leading rather than following. As a result he has given us lines which suggest the high-waisted gowns of the Empire period, although he was following precedent.

Sixteen disregards this factor but introduces another by carrying a raised edge, that must have many times saved the housewife from reaching to the floor for spoons that otherwise would have rolled off.

**Why Is a Tip-Top Table?**

The lower group shows five different forms of tables with tipping tops, the construction being indicated by number 1. The treatment of table corners and edges give opportunity for the exercise of taste on the maker's part. This appears particularly

lesser household things from former firesides may appeal to either our practical wants, our antiquarian sense or merely to our liking for pleasing lines. In them we see traces of period styles from the Jacobean to the Sheraton, all utilizing the basic construction which originated about

175 years ago. Whether acquired simply for utility's sake, for mere decorative effect or because of the sentiment which surrounds all cabinet work of their time, they hold possibilities of use and charm which are many and varied.

It is better to say, "It is more than

that the dealer knows his business, even if he or she seldom looks like it. Americans should avoid the old method of bargaining, really haggling, quite good form until about two years ago. American popularity is not at its height because of the debts, the exchange rate and the too general supposition that all Americans able to travel are wealthy. Almost the same result may be attained in a softer way.

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appears on the columns of both, in one case vigorously and in the other softly. On 6 the length of the column is another item of note.

It is very unusual to find a stand with legs like that of 7, having a single curve in this direction. Although none of the examples shown here illustrate the point, small tables

in the first one, and in the last. Numbers 4 and 6 above show still other corner lines which unfortunately fail to appear.

The purpose of this tilting construction is not clear, as applied to tables as small as these. When it occurs on those having tops 2½ feet or more across, it seems apparent



By Courtesy of Lord & Taylor  
An Exceptionally Fine Chippendale Style Sconce Mirror of the Late Eighteenth Century, From England, 36 Inches in Height

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# Music News of the World

## Schreker and Schönberg

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin  
FRANZ SCHREKER never has succeeded in winning the reputation of a Schönberg or a Stravinsky. He has not become world famous, chiefly because he made his first appearance on the European musical stage at a time when the World War was putting an end to artistic intercourse. Under other circumstances Schreker might perhaps have mounted some steps nearer to Parnassus, at least so far as external success is concerned. The whole, however, is indicative that even worldwide reputation would have made him one of the great masters of our period. For though he is uncommonly gifted we find that on Schreker's fiftieth birthday the music writers are unanimous in their opinion that his work belongs more to the past than to the present.

It is little more than 15 years since the name of Franz Schreker became known in musical circles. The first performance of his opera "Der ferne Klang" made a path for the newcomer on the musical stage. This was due largely to Paul Bekker, then musical critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who, having tired of Richard Strauss, felt the necessity of discovering a new genius. Franz Schreker had written some choral and chamber music works, and was professor of composition at the Imperial Academy of Vienna, but had not yet found his way to northern Germany.

### Similarity in Plots

Bekker, in declaring war on Richard Strauss, proclaimed Schreker the greatest innovator in opera since Wagner. He discovered in Schreker's operas which were produced very rapidly—symbolical ideas. These may, to a certain extent, have inspired his works, but most unhappily the composer himself did not always understand the ideas underlying his operas. What distinguished him from the majority of opera composers was his poetic vein, to which the making of his libretto was due. All the plots of Schreker's operas, among which "Die Gezeichneten," proved particularly impressive, had something in common.

Schreker liked to appeal to his hearers and spectators with rich sound and harmony. He clothed his simplicity with great refinement, and the public was enthusiastic. For the real music lover or connoisseur this enthusiasm, however, did not last very long, for he could not fail to see after a while that Schreker always made use of the same or similar means, and that his music, stripped of its externals, was rather thin and weak. His versatile talent consisted of two halves never making a whole. He was half a poet and half a musician. If he had been endowed with musical originality instead of versatility, it would have been better for him and for us.

### Lacked Particular Melos

For what he lacked was a particular melos. "Der Schatzgräber" revealed his natural sonoritism, more than all the preceding works, and his "Irrlicht," which was first performed at the Cologne Opera House, was a failure. It exhibited Schreker's musical poverty and dealt rather a blow to his reputation. It must, however, be added that, whereas Frankfurt and other provincial opera houses had delighted in Schreker's works, Berlin hesitated long before following their example. When Schreker's first opera was produced on a Berlin stage, he had become director of the State High School of Music in Berlin. Under the fierce light of Berlin criticism his fame had begun to shrink.

As a teacher of composition, he always has met with the greatest appreciation of his pupils. This is due to the fact that Schreker, far from enforcing upon them his own method of composition, contents himself with giving them general instructions. It is known that Ernst Krenek has taken side paths leading far away from Schreker, and that even Felix Petrek, well known for his choral works, does not remind us of Schreker's own compositions. Schreker still goes on composing, and a new opera of his, after a long interval, is announced.

### Schreker at Breslau

There is certainly a great difference between the former and the present Schönberg. Ten years ago he was a rather melancholy romanticist; today we may term him rather an optimist. Some traces of romanticism are still to be found in his works, though, on the whole, he has become a mathematician or a chemist in musical composition.

After different journeys undertaken for the purpose of making his work better known, Schönberg went to Breslau, that town in eastern Germany which, considering the number of its inhabitants, ought to be reckoned among the big cities of Germany, but which still preserves the character of a provincial town. All the same, the Breslau opera house has served as a stepping stone for many singers who have become famous. For some years musical critics have not had much excuse for paying a visit to this musical stage. But recently, since the appointment of Prof. Josef Turnau as intendant of the Breslau Opera House, operatic art in that town has made considerable progress. For Turnau engaged Dr. Herbert Graf, son of the Vienna music critic, as stage manager. This very young man possesses a rare combination of musical and dramatic gifts.

### "Die Glückliche Hand"

It is due to the enterprise of Turnau and Graf that Schönberg's opera "Die glückliche Hand" was performed at the theater. Schönberg himself, between the two performances of the same concert piece, gave an explanatory lecture on the work of this house. The drawing power of this performance was great enough to attract many music lovers and music critics to Breslau, which for this evening seemed to become a great musical center.

"Die glückliche Hand," one of the few pieces for the stage written by Schönberg, is termed a drama with music. It was composed in 1910, that is to say, in that period in which Schönberg's melancholy romantic-

ism was strongly accentuated. Seen from that angle, this piece is simply astonishing, for it anticipates all that is known as expressionism in art as well as in the drama but has a shading of its own. From the utmost clearness to the deepest obscurity we rapidly go through all the phases of light. The music itself cannot, of course, let itself go in melodic flights. Singing does not play any great part in it. Only the chorus of six men and six women sing some melodramatic passages at the beginning and the end. If we compare Schönberg's music with that of his pupil, Alban Berg, in his "Wozzeck" we must say that the latter allows much more breadth than does his master.

The task performed by Dr. Herbert Graf was, in some respects, unique. It appealed greatly to his gifts, musical and theatrical. Of course, this revolutionary monodrama—revolutionary even today after so many artistic revolutions—never will find a steady place in the repertory of the opera houses. The public indeed did not know what Schönberg meant, though program notes did their best or their worst. The average operagoer, however, does not care so much for novelties, particularly if the singer takes so small a part in them.



FRANZ SCHREKER

## Some American Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York  
OSCAR ZIEGLER, the pianist, distinguished himself as an interpreter of American music at a concert given under the auspices of the New York Historical Society on the evening of May 1. Presenting in the society's auditorium works by Gottschalk, Foote, Bauer, Whithorne, Powell, Ives, Hanson, Cowell and Copland, he displayed the same conviction and the same charm too, that he has when playing pieces from the classics. Even the "Promenade" of the Town Hall. By sheer insight and enthusiasm, he made these composers seem the equals of any others, no matter what their nationality and no matter what their period, who have written things in the piano form. Ziegler's technique with the piano and the same charm too, that he has when playing pieces from the classics. Even the "Promenade" of the Town Hall. 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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Two Branches of Literature

**F**ROM the very beginning of literary criticism we have always exalted poetry above prose, as though it were a rarer thing, more difficult to make, more valuable when made. In all ages we have honored the poet as a prophet speaking oracles, as one set apart from other men by virtue of a special gift; but the prose writer we have regarded as merely one of ourselves. For a belief so ancient and so universal as this there is likely to be some justification. Let us see, then, what can be said for it.

Most people would say that poetry brings its materials far, far away than prose does, that those materials are somehow more strange, more precious, than our own experiences and observations of every day. Prose, on the contrary, seems to be comparatively familiar and near at hand. When they try to phrase their feeling about the two branches of literature in the jargon of the schools they are likely to say that prose is concrete and that poetry is abstract.

This popular conception is certainly erroneous, although not obviously so. A little acute analysis of any poetry which is highly, or, as we are now learning to say, "purely poetical," will reveal the basic fact that it is made almost entirely out of concrete images exactly such as our own eyes and ears happen to us in every moment of our waking day. Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," for example, is exclusively composed of such images, and there is nothing abstract in it from end to end. If we turn from this, however, to almost any page of Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria" we are likely to find little besides abstraction. And we may trust the results of this experiment as perfectly representative. By its inmost nature poetry is always concrete, using materials that lie near at hand for all of us, and prose is usually abstract, dealing with ideas rather than with images.

We have made this mistake about poetry because we too, like the writer of prose, pass by the image of sight or hearing, and pay no attention to the image. It is likely to be only its significance that we care for. In this way the images that are in fact much nearer than any abstract thoughts can come to seem remote and strange when the poet brings them to our attention. We deduce from several observations that the day is coming to a close, but the poet sees the sunset. We conclude that the spring has come again; the poet hears the robin singing in the tree. Unquestionably it is a good thing to be able to see sunsets and to hear robins, but there is nothing mysterious in the power to do so and nothing whatever upon which to base an argument for the poet's superiority.

In order to make a fair comparison we should bring together a prose and a poetry written on the same level of artistic achievement and, if possible, by the same hand—let us

say by the hand of Coleridge or that of Milton. When this is done we are likely to find that the poetry gives a more vivid literary experience, partly because it is more concentrated in expression, and partly because it takes us into a world farther from that of our everyday thoughts than the world to which we are introduced by the same writer's prose. But, as in all other aesthetic experiences, we should pay less attention to the force and, so to speak, the quantity, than to the quality of impression, and when we attend to quality alone we are likely to feel that the poetry stops half-way, that it is an arrested or truncated kind of expression, whereas the prose carries through. In another way of saying the same thing, the poet, even when at his best, seems to give us only the materials out of which, if we had the energy and skill, we can construct scenes for ourselves, but the prose writer does at least nine-tenths of the work. Poetry proceeds by flashes—even in so short a poem as "Kubla Khan" there are at least three scarcely related parts—but prose is continuous by its nature. Poetry, again, aims to be beautiful in itself, like a tapestry or a window of stained glass, while prose strives to be transparent. In none of these respects is it possible to find any justification for the common exaltation of the poet's work above that of the prose writer.

More arguments might easily be adduced. The fact that poetry is usually raised to the level of an art by primitive people long before prose reaches the level may be explained not on the ground of superiority but by realizing that it answers to a more primitive need. That it is related to childhood, whether of the individual or of a race, anyone can see. The poet recalls the emotions of our own childhood by reminding us of the sights and sounds, once so startlingly clear, which have been obscured by the necessities of thought. It seems to us, perfectly natural in fact, that when the young poet passes into maturity he should turn more and more away from images toward abstractions, away from poetry and toward prose.

Those who feel that childhood is superior to maturity, are likely to consider poetry superior to prose, but even in this respect, like our own attitudes toward the native and instinctive, there will always be some who hold that the highest beauty is that which has reached completion.

But if this test of maturity or completeness is to be our criterion, then of course we must apply it to prose as well as to poetry. The best prose, according to this criterion, will not be that which deals with abstractions only but that which retains the vivid imagery, the music, the strangeness of the poetry out of which it grew. It will be suffused with color and shining with the dew of poetry through which it has come. Thus we may say that great prose reaches back over the domain of the poet, and as a greater proportion into the realms of prose. And when they do this, there is no distinction between them, either in beauty or in value. They reign together like king and queen over the total and undivided land of literature.

I. P. S. E.

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"Le Géographe." From a Painting by Henri de Brackeleer

## Dr. Johnson's Poetical Inability

It is not a matter of great moment who wrote Shakespeare's, Milton's or Shelley's works. From a contemplation of their poetry, we could deduce all that the world would care to know of their gifts to posterity. Their own great ideas are the lodestones to which their memories converge. This is true of the sixteenth century poets. In them we must read the age and not the men. Their poetry must be modified by their lives. Especially is this so in the case of Dr. Johnson, giant in his own age by his personality, too great to be touched either by little thoughts or little people, but sinking back through his poetical inability.

It was an objective age. The eighteenth century poet looked at his audience while he wrote, where Shakespeare had dipped into his own warm heart. Reformation and instruction were the lights of the poet, and the gloom of the darkness narrowed the sphere of the poet and crippled his sympathy.

Throughout his whole human adventure he made his way with great honest knowledge and wide susceptibility, but not with great originality, nor wide imagination. He was a man of high sentiments, lofty purposes, human failings, and even his faults do not detract from his dignity.

In the case of Dr. Johnson, his poems are unworthy of him. Judged purely by literary quality, little would find its way into one's private Golden Treasury. But we are not left with his poems alone! Behind them looms the figure of the man splendid in its strength. His own sense of his superiority mars him, and in part renders him ridiculous, we admit. We deplore his attempts at delicate lyrics with a touch that was neither delicate nor lyrical. We smile at the devoted service of his Boswell. But the fact remains that, when all the subtraction is over, we are still faced with a giant among men. Whatever his thoughts chose to rest upon has a certain interest both in its causes and results. "The Vanity of Human Wishes" is his greatest political production. Though he strikes and sustains a kind of organ chord in his periods, we are in danger of following the teacher rather than the poet. He could expand his thought and elongate his treatise; he wrote Rasselas. The poetry is greater by reason of its conciseness, but through it all we feel that prose is the writer's medium. The matter of Dr. Johnson's poetry is often trite until we know the man. Save for the occasional mention of Stella, there is little in his shorter poems that cannot be found, better expressed, elsewhere.

He was a man of keen appreciation of beauty, a shrewd character in men and their writings. We are sometimes surprised at his keen appreciation of literary touches, touches that he seemed so incapable of giving to his own poetry. He ignored the influence of music in poetry, took no consideration of the fact that poetry was, in its origin, allied to song. Pure inspiration had little, if any, meaning for him. Not for Dr. Johnson were those

"magic casements, opening on the foam  
Of perilous seas in fairy-lands forlorn."

He was a true product of his time in his feeling that poetry should not be artificial. Unfortunately, he did not believe with us that artifice depends on thought and not on form. He believed what we could not believe, that he had written some poems as Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters" and Collins' "Ode to Music." When a poem took up itself a being of its own, its essence was entirely lost upon Dr. Johnson. He loved the machinery of a poem, simply and sincerely, as machinery. Haziness and inaccuracy were anathema to him in poetry as in his compilation of his Dictionary.

Ah, that dictionary! No poet, however bare the garret, could have written a dictionary. In all our estimates of Johnson as poet, the solid fact of that dictionary fetters us from the outset. Analogical reasoning is the native air of the poet; cold and accurate investigation he may know of, but only as an activity in a sphere remote.

Strangeness of expression for its own sake Dr. Johnson abhorred, and indeed he criticised any harshness

of diction. Here again is the interesting contradiction of the man! He had no ear for the subtler tones of poetry, yet he instantly detected harshness! Pompos, rugged, stolidous as he was, the gentleness of Shakespear's verse delighted him!

Johnson never forgot the high calling of poetry. It is notable that he gives us the "Lives of the Poets" and not of "the Prose-writers." Poetry as the purest expression of the English language pendered it successively, in his conviction, to point out the faults and virtues of the poets, and his criticisms were swift and virile. Dr. Johnson saw, too, as a teacher of morale. Under her wing were to nestle all small, dainty thoughts, with her were to abide permanently the deep things of experience. He would have her lance never in rest while viciousness remained to be attacked, right upheld in clarity and integrity.

Throughout his whole human adventure he made his way with great honest knowledge and wide susceptibility, but not with great originality, nor wide imagination. He was a man of high sentiments, lofty purposes, human failings, and even his faults do not detract from his dignity.

At the Musée National du Luxembourg, in Paris, there has recently been held an exhibition of some fifty works by de Brackeleer. In 1923 there was a Belgian exhibition at the Jeu de Paume with Memlings, Brueghels, Van Dycks, Jordains, and representative pictures of the modern school. So much interest was shown in the primitives and in the canvases of the Flemish Renaissance that the Vermeers did not receive the attention they deserved.

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At the Musée National du Luxembourg,



## WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

**Improvement in Trade Is Very Gradual—Steel Output Put Now on Decline**

Business as yet has not developed any very pronounced tendency, although led by the automobile, steel and building industries, it is gradually improving. Progress at the opening of May is viewed as halting and irregular. There are no encouraging factors present in the situation.

The steel industry evidently has passed the seasonal peak of production. Some slight declines have been noticed in output, as well as a tendency toward the rate of prior to last year. Automobile trade movements are lighter. The demands of other industries are not expected to show gains.

Much of the present steel production is reported as replacement, commencing with the end of last year. Oil fields are taking small supplies. Farm implement manufacture is at a high level, and some equipment buying is in evidence. Sales of machinery this week, however, were in smaller volume.

The automobile trade continues on the up grade. Plants at Detroit report large gains in production. Several new records were established last month, and in practically all cases the high March rate of output was continued.

**Trade Influence by Weather**

The weather situation in the middle West is reported sound. Steel mills there are operating at about 95 per cent of capacity. Buying generally is said to be more conservative than it has been lately, although some wholesale firms report a good volume of orders.

Weather continues to influence trade generally. Retail lines, which, as late as the first part of this week, were hampered by coolness, have been aided the last two or three days by warm weather. Buying of light apparel reflected climate conditions most noticeably.

Rain in the southern states has retarded the growth of cotton crops and dulled trade considerably, while rain in the northwest has caused a break of the Mississippi River. Winter wheat in the Ohio Valley is reported in poor condition, with abandonment of acreage the highest in years. With warm weather and rains the country over, it is expected that the general trade situation will soon show a better aspect.

Grain markets have been centers of speculation this week. Wheat prices opened the week in an excited market, rising sharply. Profit-taking caused wide fluctuations in futures trading, and weather news received near the end was of a bearish nature.

Cotton was irregular. Starting with an upward trend, prices went in the other direction before the end of the week.

### Commodity Prices

Commodity prices were irregular also. Rubber trading was rather quiet, but prices improved. Sugar futures opened the week with a firm tone, but eased off in subsequent trading.

Measured by figures covering check payments, the dollar volume of business during the week ended April 28 was larger than in either the previous week or the like week of last year. The Department of Commerce reports the following:

The general level of wholesale prices averaged higher than in either the previous week or the like week of 1927, but reached a point only slightly below the 1926 average.

Car loadings in the week ended April 21 totalled 94,694 cars, a decline as compared with loadings in a like week a year ago.

A new high record for the month of April was set by gold export of \$85,454,000. Money conditions have not been noticed, notably this large aggregate, which, by the way, compares with a gold export of only \$62,940,000 for April, 1927.

Gold continues to be abundant for all purposes and is one of the factors upon which a cheerful sentiment, as regards business generally, prevails.

Offering of new issues in April totalled \$18,351,565, this representing a considerable gain over the total for April last year.

### Stock Market Buoyant

Large gains in brokers' loans figure both for the week and for the month had little effect on the New York stock market. In Friday's market General Motors was lifted to a new high of \$100, and many other issues recorded new highs.

\* \* \* Unsettled.

### Stock Exchange Holiday

Trading was suspended for the Saturday session by the New York Stock Exchange in order to permit brokerage houses to dispose of accumulated business. Other leading stock exchanges also were closed for the day.

### Markets at a Glance

By THE A. P. NEW YORK  
Stocks: Holiday.  
Bonds: Holiday.  
Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling higher; Japanese yen drop 23 points.  
Cotton: Higher; strength Liverpool.  
Sugar: Steady; commission house buying.  
CHICAGO  
Wheat: Strong; frost reports southwest.  
Corn: Firm; higher cash markets.  
Cattle: Irregular.  
Hogs: Steady.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Bank of America, Boston, New York  
Exchanges ..... \$32,000,000 \$1,443,000,000  
Commercial paper ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 5½%  
Customer loans ..... 4% @ 5½% 4% @ 6½%  
Year money ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 5½%

Time loans ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 5½%  
Sixty-ninth day ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 5½%  
Four to six months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 5½%

Last  
Bar silver in New York ..... 28½d 28d  
Bar silver in London ..... 28½d 28d  
Bar gold in London ..... \$48 11d \$48 11d

### Clearing House Figures

Boston, New York  
Exchanges ..... \$32,000,000 \$1,443,000,000  
Year ago today ..... 87,000,000 110,000,000  
Year ago ..... 80,000,000 110,000,000  
Exchs. for wk. 637,000,000 9,485,000,000  
F. R. bank credit ..... 52,812,393 102,000,000

### Acceptance Market

Prime Acceptance Banks  
30 days ..... 3% @ 3½% 3% @ 3½%  
60 days ..... 4% @ 3½% 4% @ 3½%  
90 days ..... 4% @ 3½% 4% @ 3½%  
4 months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 4½%  
5 months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 4½%  
6 months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 4½%  
9 months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 4½%  
12 months ..... 4% @ 4½% 4% @ 4½%

### Foreign Exchange Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Budapest ..... 4% Budapest ..... 5%  
Boston ..... 4% Calcutta ..... 5%  
Copenhagen ..... 4% Copenhagen ..... 5%  
Chicago ..... 4% Edinburgh ..... 5%  
London ..... 4% London ..... 5%  
Kansas City ..... 4% Madrid ..... 5%  
Minneapolis ..... 4% Manila ..... 5%  
New York ..... 4% Paris ..... 5%  
Richmond ..... 4% Prague ..... 5%  
St. Louis ..... 4% Rio ..... 5%  
Brussels ..... 5% Sofia ..... 10%  
Berlin ..... 5% Stockholm ..... 4%  
Hamburg ..... 4% Swiss Bank ..... 3%  
San Francisco ..... 4% Tokyo ..... 7%  
Amsterdam ..... 4% Vienna ..... 5%  
Athens ..... 10% Warsaw ..... 9%

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe  
Sterling: Today Last Prev. Parity  
Demand ..... \$4.8754 \$4.8714 4.8665  
Today ..... 4.8754 4.8714 4.8665

France-franc ..... 0.0325% 0.0325% 0.0325%

Belgium-beigat ..... 1.326 1.326 1.326

Italy-irra ..... 0.5265% 0.527 0.527

Austria-auchil ..... 1.410 1.408 1.407

Czechoslovakia-crown ..... 0.2964% 0.2964% 0.2964%

Finland-finmark ..... 0.2525 0.2525 0.2525

Greece-drachma ..... 0.130 0.131 0.131

Hungary-pengy ..... 4.025% 4.025% 4.025%

Hungary-krone ..... 2.6761 2.6774 2.688

Poland-zloty ..... 1.125 1.126 1.122

Romania-leu ..... 0.0621 0.0621 0.0621

Spain-pesta ..... 1.662 1.665 1.663

Switzerland-franc ..... 1.827 1.827 1.827

Jugoslavia-dina ..... 0.176 0.176 0.176

Hong Kong—Far East ..... 5.054 5.054 5.054

Shanghai-tael ..... 5.645 5.645 5.645

India-rupee ..... 3.662 3.662 3.662

Japan-yen ..... 4.750 4.750 4.750

U.S. Dollars ..... 4.750 4.750 4.750

St. S. Dollars ..... 5.6624 5.6621 5.6628

Argentina-peso ..... 4.275 4.277 4.245

Bolivia-sol ..... 1.125 1.125 1.125

Chile-peso ..... 1.222 1.222 1.216

Colombia-peso ..... 3.808 3.804 3.732

Persia-pound ..... 4.00 4.05 4.085

Peru-sol ..... 1.050 1.050 1.050

Uruguay-peso ..... 1.340 1.340 1.340

Venezuela-bolivar ..... 1.930 1.930 1.930

North America ..... 1.125 1.125 1.125

Canada-dollar ..... .99-.31-.21 1.00 1.00

U.S. Dollar ..... .9900 .9900 .9900

Mexico-dollar ..... .44821 .44875 .4485

\* \* \* Unsettled.

### NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston

Open High Low Last  
May ..... 20.75 20.84 20.78 20.75

June ..... 20.88 20.92 20.62 20.82

July ..... 20.80 20.83 20.53 20.52

Aug. ..... 20.77 20.80 20.53 20.52

Sept. ..... 20.55 20.55 20.30 20.25

Oct. ..... 20.46 20.55 20.31 20.32

Nov. ..... 20.40 20.43 20.12 20.12

Chicago Cotton  
Prev. Open High Low Last Close  
May ..... 20.75 20.78 20.45 20.75 20.75  
July ..... 20.72 20.74 20.48 20.52 20.52  
Sept. ..... 20.74 20.76 20.50 20.74 20.74  
Mar. ..... 20.46 20.48 20.21 20.32 20.28

Liverpool Cotton  
Prev. Open High Low Last Close  
May ..... 11.12 11.21 11.12 11.02 11.02  
July ..... 10.90 11.00 10.88 10.97 10.79  
Sept. ..... 10.81 10.91 10.88 10.88 10.69  
Dec. ..... 10.81 10.90 10.88 10.88 10.69  
Jan. ..... 10.81 10.90 10.88 10.88 10.69  
March ..... 10.88 10.90 10.88 10.88 10.69  
Spots 11.69, up 9 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 4000; (American), 2000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open High Low Last  
May ..... 1.51 1.60 1.575 1.505  
July ..... 1.51 1.60 1.582 1.505  
Sept. ..... 1.56 1.58 1.582 1.558

May ..... 1.075 1.084 1.074 1.084  
July ..... 1.10 1.124 1.104 1.104  
Sept. ..... 1.10 1.124 1.104 1.1175

Oats  
May ..... 64 64 64 64 64  
July ..... 57 58 58 57 58  
Sept. ..... 49 49 49 48 48

May ..... 11.92 11.92 11.92 11.92  
July ..... 12.25 12.30 12.22 12.27  
Sept. ..... 12.60 12.62 12.51 12.62

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, May 5 (P)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows a net increase and undivided profits \$24,424,800 in increase; net demand deposits (average) \$93,396,000; time deposits (average) \$12,332,000; loans and discounts (average) \$1,251,000; clearings week ended April 28, \$7,265,327,406; clearings this day, \$1,443,503,724.

RAIL EQUIPMENT SALES LAG

A. L. Humphrey, president of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, says sales are being affected by lack of demand for railroads. He said he expected improvement, which he believes will come in the fall.

FORD'S FINANCING COMPANY

DETROIT, May 5 (P)—Edsel Ford has announced that his company will finance the construction of a new plant at Dearborn, Mich., for \$100,000,000.

His father, Henry Ford, has agreed to contribute \$10,000,000.

Mr. Humphrey said the new plant

is to be used for highway construction purposes.

ALUMINUM OUTPUT INCREASES

CHICAGO, May 5 (P)—Aluminum produced in the United States during 1927 was \$29,500,000, an increase of 4 per cent over

1926, the Bureau of Mines reports.

GOLD GOES TO ITALY

NEW YORK, May 5 (P)—The gold

market in Italy since March 1. A shipment of \$1,500,000 also was sent to Buenos Aires.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 5 (P)—Money was 2% per cent, and discount rates, short bills 2.5% per cent, three months 3% per cent.

## LOWER WHEAT PRICES AFTER BRISK UPTURN

# RADIO

## Television Still a Purely Experimental Development

Art Is Surely Coming, but Public Is Warned Against Hasty Acceptance of Claims

By VOLNEY D. HURD

With television coming nearer, the public is reacting much like the small boy at the railroad yards at early morning of a spring day, after an excited sleepless night waiting for the train to come. The boy is undressed. Television is certainly going to be but it is not ready in a satisfactory form as yet and it behoves the general public to wait and be careful. The circus will arrive but an impatient attitude will not bring it here the least bit faster.

With television so near, however, the imaginative public, by their impatient desire to have it at once, leave themselves open to those who take advantage of opportunist openings, as in the early days of radio-casting. Thus at this time the railroad warning of "Stop! Look! Listen!" is most timely, unless one desires to be rapidly and effectively separated from a portion of the income, designated in the family budget under the heading of "entertainment."

The facts about television are that it is still experimental and that some experiments have been successful but have been very limited in scope, consisting of a very small frame a few inches square, with a single object or person rather hazily outlined in this rectangle. We are still a long way from the complete studio view idea. Television is more limited today than even our first radiotelecast reception results.

This is not meant at all as a discouraging attitude, but it does mean that if one cares to experiment with television he must not expect any results to speak of for some time. Several manufacturers are making parts for this work, the main units differing from standard radio practice being the revolving scanning disk and the neon lamp. The National Company is making some of

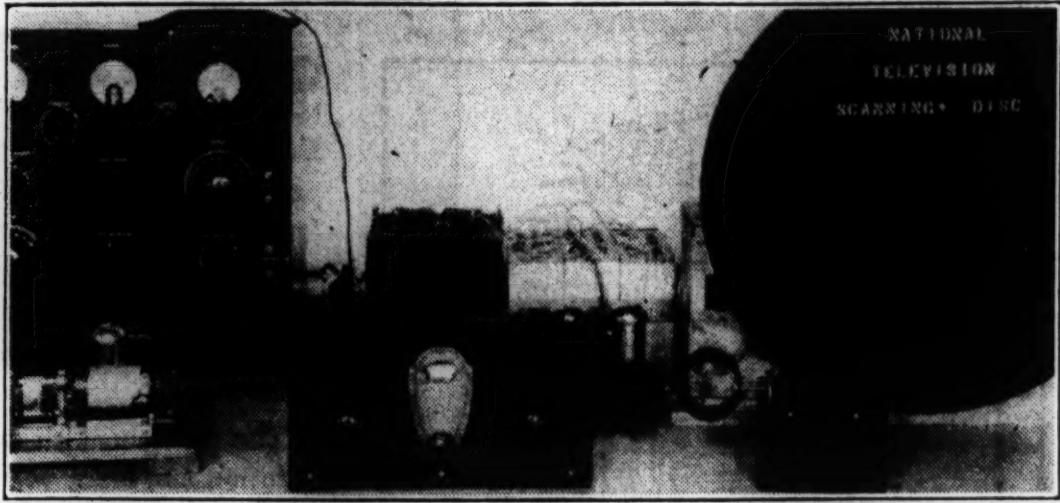
these parts, but selling them with the distinct understanding that they are purely for experimental work. Television work is best developed on the short waves from 20 to 50 meters. This means, in itself, some difficulties in arranging transmitting and receiving schedules. The skip distance effect of short waves is well known. Thus a signal from a station in or near Boston will be heard for a few miles around on its ground wave, but then it will drop out and will not be heard again until it reaches in a circle several hundred miles from the transmitting station. Thus the television listener will have to depend on transmissions hundreds of miles away for his experiments except when he is within a few miles, four or five, of the transmitter.

A good part of the television receiver is standard practice short-wave stuff. Thus anyone could use the short-wave receiver end of this unit, even though the television end does not pan out.

A few experimenters with lots of time and money will probably want to get right into television experimenting but for the great majority our attitude is a hands off one for the present. Good television data and constructional material will be forthcoming the instant this new art becomes at all practical. At that time we will publish full details of such apparatus.

Prior to that time we will carry all the development news of worth while television work that we can get. We have a most interesting story of a new Baird development to publish within a few days. This type of feature and news will be preparing the ground for the useful material when it comes and our readers can participate in the new joys that radio will bring in giving us visual distance transmission.

## An Experimental Television Layout



This Shows One of the Testing Tables Used by the National Company. At the Left is an R. F. Oscillator, Then the Short Wave Receiver, the Amplifier and the Revolving Scanning Disk.

feld today—the Revelers, the Singing Sophomores, the Merrymakers and the Shannon Quartet.

The Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the leadership of Nathaniel Shilkret, as usual provides the orchestral background for the two guest artists. The program is the second of the "Three Composer" series—the works of Verdi, the greatest of Italian opera writers; Stephen Foster, regarded by many as the most remarkable composer of "folk-music" the world has known, and Jan Sibelius, the living musical genius of Finland, being represented. Old Colonel March....Shilkret Overture, "La Forza del Destino," Verdi Orchestra.

Children at Play.....Shubelius Flute soloist with orchestra.

Clouds—Wifred Glenn, basso.

Prelude I from "La Traviata," Verdi Orchestra.

Questo è quello, from "Rigoletto," Verdi Orchestra.

In the North.....Shubelius Medley.

Festive Triplet.....Foster Selections from "Otelio," Verdi Orchestra.

Chitarra Trieste.....Salvo Minutti.

Arturo Gervasi.....Chopin.

Minute Waltz.....Flute soloist.

Leete Battista.....French-Canadian

Wilfred Glenn, basso.

Valse Trieste.....Shubelius

Quadrille from "Rigoletto," Verdi Orchestra.

♦ ♦ ♦

Percy Grainger's rollicking "Molly on the Shore," which is in the form of an Irish reel, will be the opening selection in the musical program which is part of the Halsey, Stuart Hour for Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, May 10, beginning at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (central daylight time).

The program:

Molly on the Shore.....Grainger

Elbow Room, Mignon.....Thomas

Della Dance.....Dett

Romance.....Swendsen

Madame Polidor with orchestra.

The Flatterer.....Chamblain

Call Around Again.....Herbert

Robert Suite.....Purcell

♦ ♦ ♦

Romantic Spain is the inspiration for the musical numbers programmed for the Los Angeles Studio Hour to be heard on Thursday evening, May 10, from 8 to 9 o'clock through KOMO, KGW and KFL.

The Los Caballeros Spanish orchestra, James Burroughs, tenor, and Felipe Delgado, Spanish baritone, are the artists who will be heard during the one-hour broadcast.

The program:

Foloiada in A Flat.....Chopin

Alfonso and Josef Lhevinne—Liszt

Auf Flügel des Gesanges—Mendelssohn

Two pianos, Mme. Rosina Lhevinne

Gavotte.....Infanta

Two pianos, Mme. Rosina Lhevinne

A la Bien Aimée.....Schubert

La Campanella—Josef Lhevinne

La Vie en Rose—Busoni

♦ ♦ ♦

The second of the series of half-hour summer programs, "Around the Philco Camp Fire," will be heard over the Pacific Network Thursday evening, May 10, from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

Transmitting this program are WEAF, WEEL, WFL, WRC, WGJ, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, KSD, WCCO, WOC, WOW, KVOD, WFAA, KPRC, WOAL, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WBT, and WDAF.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Hoover Sentinels are heard through WEAF, WEEL, WFL, WRC, WGJ, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, KSD, WCCO, WOC, WOW, KVOD, WFAA, KPRC, WOAL, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WBT, and WRIH.

♦ ♦ ♦

The rôle of the Hoover Honey-mooners have been assumed by Lambert Murphy, noted American tenor, and Lucy Marsh, popular concert star and recording artist in the Hoover Sentinels programs from WEAF and 21 stations of the Red Network which are heard at 8:30 o'clock Thursday evenings. This will also mark the advent of Godfrey Wetterlow as the new radio producer of the Hoover programs. Mr. Wetterlow, prior to his taking charge of the Sentinels, has produced many popular radio-cast features on national chains.

Lucy Marsh, like a number of distinguished singers of recent years, is American born and American trained. She has had wide and varied concert experience, always at the outset of her career when she was gaining knowledge of church singing, less than six New York churches were competing for her services simultaneously. Her records have covered every field of music, many having been made with the very definite purpose of helping the appreciation of good music in the New World.

Lambert Murphy is also an American, having been born in Springfield Mass. His career as a singer began as a choir boy. He "grew up" and went to Harvard, where he "made" the Glee Club. Not long after his graduation at the instance of Ricardo Martin, he was heard by and taken into the Metropolitan Opera Company, and here he stayed for three years. But the lure of the concert stage was too great, and he returned to his first home. Since then the Metropolitan has seen him in concert, at festivals and with symphony and other important organizations throughout the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Hoover Orchestra and the male quartet, the Hoover Sentinels, whose popularity among radio audiences is unsurpassed, will continue as a feature of the program.

On Thursday evening, May 10, at 8:30 eastern daylight saving time, the regular half hour program of the Hoover Sentinels will be popular in character:

She's a Great Girl.....Woods

Orchestra

Thine Alone, from "Eileen".....Herbert

Soprano and tenor duet

Changes.....Donaldson

Orchestra

Blue Bird, Sing Me a Song.....Haney

Quartet

Humoresque (special arrangement).....Drofak

Orchestra

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William A. Parish, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nettie Parish, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Chester H. Hull, Minneapolis, Minn.

John W. Ellery, Danvers, Mass.

Mrs. Anna M. Wright, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Henry H. Schoenbaum, Minneapolis, Minn.

Katherine M. Gibbs, Minneapolis, Minn.

George S. Seeger, Woodcliff, N. Y.

Mrs. Esther M. Seeger, Woodcliff, N. Y.

John Robert Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Mary E. Quincy, Mass.

Mary W. Maryland, W. Wilton, Conn.

Frederick C. Clegg, Calif.

Mrs. Lily B. Greene, Baltimore, Md.

McDonald Miller, Monroe, Mich.

Archibald Miller, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Marie Lavier, Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Arthur Lavier, Battle Creek, Mich.

♦ ♦ ♦

Signor Alfonso Gervasi, an Italian tenor, recently arrived on these shores, will make his first microphone appearance in the Maxwell Hour at 9 o'clock, Thursday evening, May 10 over WJZ, and its associates.

The Old Colonel discovered Signor Gervasi after his hindrance in America with an enviable record of successes in opera houses throughout Italy and he was secured for as early a date as possible. In this program he will sing the brilliant aria,

"Questo è quello" from the Verdi opera "Rigoletto," as well as an encore number.

♦ ♦ ♦

Costarred with Signor Gervasi, an Italian tenor, recently arrived on these shores, will make his first microphone appearance in the Maxwell Hour at 9 o'clock, Thursday evening, May 10 over WJZ, and its associates.

The regular half hour program of the Hoover Sentinels will be popular in character:

She's a Great Girl.....Woods

Orchestra

Thine Alone, from "Eileen".....Herbert

Soprano and tenor duet

Changes.....Donaldson

Orchestra

Blue Bird, Sing Me a Song.....Haney

Quartet

Humoresque (special arrangement).....Drofak

Orchestra

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The persistent efforts of German manufacturers to capture foreign markets was illustrated by the award of a large water-pipe contract by a German firm to a Canadian firm.

Contractors

♦ ♦ ♦

The German firm, which has

been awarded a

contract

♦ ♦ ♦

Contract in Victoria

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# CONTINENTAL EUROPE·AFRICA·AUSTRALIA

## Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada  
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### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NAPLES—Pension Pinto Storey, 184 Piazza Augusto—Centrally situated, modern comfort, running house in every room; moderate prices. Minimum stay three months.

FLORENCE—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini, comfortable, refined English home high-class residence.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—Paris elegante—Excellent accommodations with found at "Stylébelle," well appointed modern villa charmingly situated outside St. Cloud forest, 15 minutes by car from Paris. Moderate rates.

HAMBURG—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini, comfortable, refined English home high-class residence.

### HAIR SALONS

BERLIN—Please note: Hairdressing is offered 2 or 3 years old girls, hairdressing villa Berlin, every comfort, all facilities for sports, music, social interests. FRAU HEDVIGE HENNEMAN, 10 rue des Dames Marie Nörrer-Ville d'Avry (S. & O.), Phone Sérénité 82-90.

PARIS—France—Pension Marquet, 26 rue Washington (Champs Elysées); moderate terms, homelike atmosphere, excellent table, French and English spoken. MME. SOUDY, Madame Valibelle, garage, Tel. 30-50.

PARIS—France—Baronne Mette de ROPP receives paying guests in her comfortable villa Villa Valibelle, garage, Tel. 30-50.

PARIS—Mme. ROUDET, 14 bis, rue Raymond (Trocadero) takes paying guests. Modern comforts. Splendid view. Good cooking. Mme. ROUDET.

PARIS—Mme. GOEGEL, 21 rue du Marché Neuilly, receives paying guests. Villa with garden. Phone: Neuilly 157.

### FRANCHE AND ENGLISH LESSONS

PARIS—FRANCHE—English taught by practical efficient method. COMMANDANT CUNIER, 30 Bd. d'Inkermann, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel. Wagner 30-01.

### POST WORK

YOUNG SWISS UPHOLSTEIER and deco-  
rators position in any number best possi-  
bilities—PIERRE BOEKER,  
LIM, Mühlebachstrasse 25, Zurich, Switzerland.

### SHOPPER AND GUIDE

FLORENCE—Interior designer, GRAN'S CLEVER & PARTNER, 32 in Romana, Tel. 25000; would accompany in Europe to de-  
sired points.

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Belgium

### BRUGES

Mepline Palace Hotel  
Grand Place  
Opposite Longfellow's Library  
Bed and Bath 50 frs.

### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN  
WATCHES  
Paul Böttger  
Frederiksbergsgade 23  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
Phone Byen 4441

CARL RANCH'S  
(Successors)  
Court Chronometer  
and Watch-Maker  
Chronometer-Maker to  
the Royal Navy  
Østerdage 62  
Copenhagen, Denmark

### M. LASSEN

First Class Tailor for  
Ladies and Gentlemen  
BAGERSTRÆDE 81  
Tel. Eva 99

### HOLM

Ladies' Underwear and Stockings  
Fancy Articles and Hats  
NEELS HEMMINGSEN 6  
Tel. Byen 657-X

### France

BASSES-PYRENEES  
SAINT JEAN DE LUZ

Pension Maitagarria

On the sea front

GARDEN MODERN COMFORT

### MENTON-GARAVAN— FRENCH RIVIERA

Pension de Famille  
Villa Laurenti

Seaside—Comfortable rooms—Good food  
Open all the year.

### NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Consulting Engineers & Architects  
HOME BUILDERS  
Self Apartments in Center  
Undertake Real Estate Transactions  
HOVNANIAN & CO.,  
2, Boul. Victor Hugo

### HOTEL ALEXANDRA

Central. Open all the year  
Family hotel with every comfort  
LARGE GARDEN

### BRITISH MOTOR HIRE CO., Ltd.

2, Place Grimaldi, Nice  
Trav. in France for hire. European  
Tour de Luxe—Land and Estates for sale  
any part of the Riviera  
GENERAL INFORMATION

### HOTEL DU LOUVRE

20 Boulevard  
Victor Hugo  
First-class. Every modern comfort.  
CENTRAL  
SPECIAL RATES FOR LONG STAY

### PARIS

AMERICAN CAKES—PIES  
MARGARET  
41, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)  
Lunches. Home-made Candies.  
Ice Cream Sodas  
Phone: Central 92-58

### CORSET and BELT Specialist

SYLVIE BISSOM  
34, Ave. de l'Opéra. Gutenburg 44-81  
We also carry lingerie

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## France

### PARIS

(Continued)

9, rue Molliere (Opéra)

*Hélène Krieger*

Dressmaking—Evening Wraps  
a Specialty

We aim to give the best in Service,  
Quality and Style. English and French  
executed.

FLORENCE—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini,  
modern, comfortable, refined English home high-  
class residence.

BERLIN—Please note: Hairdressing is offered 2 or 3  
years old girls, hairdressing villa Berlin, every comfort,  
all facilities for sports, music,  
social interests. FRAU HEDVIGE HENNEMAN,  
10 rue des Dames Marie Nörrer-Ville d'Avry  
(S. & O.), Phone Sérénité 82-90.

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PARIS—FRANCHE—Post work

YOUNG SWISS UPHOLSTEIER and deco-  
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bilities—PIERRE BOEKER,  
LIM, Mühlebachstrasse 25, Zurich, Switzerland.

SHOPPER AND GUIDE

FLORENCE—Interior designer, GRAN'S CLEVER & PARTNER, 32 in Romana, Tel. 25000; would accompany in Europe to de-  
sired points.

AU DUC de Richelieu

Ladies' Handbags a Specialty  
in Leather and Silk.

Fine Morocco Leather Gifts.  
Suitcases

31, rue de Richelieu  
(Near Théâtre Français)

Hotel Murat

129, Bd. Murat (Porte St. Cloud)

New, comfortable, modern  
Sunshine & fresh air.

Rooms 15-30 frs. per day.  
Rooms 300-500 frs. per month.  
(Good means of communication)  
Tel. Autueil 34-38

Repairs to Antique or Modern Furniture

F. BALLAIRE

3, Passage de la Madeleine, Paris

Tel. Louvre 38-37

Old Jobs in Carpentry for Office  
and Apartment Installations

In my small, attractive rooms you will find  
personal attention, a friendly smile,  
satisfy your wishes,  
with the ability to  
make models in Haute  
Couture. Ingénierie  
very reasonable  
price. Just inquire.

Sylvia

77, rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

FINEST FANCY JEWELLERY  
IMITATION EMERALDS  
A SPECIALTY

MARCEL COIFFEUR

Waterwaving, Shampooing and  
Manicuring. Perfumery

ENGLISH SPOKEN

Tel. Lützow 77-80  
(Very near the Opéra)

La Manufacture de Linge

Table Linen and Serviettes  
Trousseaux, Embroideries  
Dainty Handkerchiefs

DIRECT TO BUYER

1, rue de Richelieu

ROSE MONNIER

16, Place Vendôme, Paris

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY

Intermediate Prices

MISS J. DENYS

ANTIQUES

29-32 Nieuwe Spiegelstraat

THE MAISON RUFFIE

11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

Always has on hand a good stock of  
ready-made Mod. gowns, Coats,  
Dresses, Blouses, etc. Immediate  
deliveries to residents. English  
spoken. Phone Central 65-56.

GEORGES JEWELLER

Repairs a Specialty

Tel. Elysée 100-102

HAUTE PRICES VERY  
REASONABLE

Also Repairs

FERNANDE

16 Avenue Georges V.  
(Champs-Elysées quarter)

H. J. HOWARD

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER

Private and Commercial Stationery  
Books and Circulars

7 RUE ROY (Church St. Augustin)

Telephone: Labord 26-76

MARION

33 Rue Saint-Roch

Off Ave. Opéra

Exclusive models Ladies' Bags & Purse

Direct workroom to purchaser.

WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER

ALBERT AUBURGER

54 rue des Dames (Métro Rome)

Repairs and transformations of all kinds

Very moderate prices

MARY

6, rue de Castellane (Madeleine)

Carefully made ladies' underwear  
(Silk or Linen)

BLouses, SCARVES, CORSETS  
and Children's Dresses

HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR

6, rue Lécluse (Place Cléchy)

Room and Breakfast from 20 francs

Full Pension from 35 francs

Modern Comforts

SMALL FURRIER

DESILAT, 20 Rue Saint-Roch

Repairs and Transformations.

For Coats and Ties made to command  
of finest skins.

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI

FLORENTINE JEWELRY  
EVERYTHING OF STONES

Fine Diamonds and Pearls. Specialty. Fine  
Silver Work. Souvenirs of Florence.

10 Lungarno Acciaiuoli 10.

We make all kinds of elec-  
trical machinery and  
apparatus.

A SEA

Vesterås—Sweden

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

##

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### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

#### FOR RENT

#### New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments

Three and four rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

14-64 Clearway Street

(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)

STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

#### SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Lovely 4-room and porch apartment on golf links; superb moonlight ceremony; available now. Write MANAGER, Golf Terrace Apartments, 15 Golf St., BOSTON—Beautiful high-class modern apartments of 5 and 6 rooms and large reception room; all modern conveniences; neighborhood: no electric cars, heavy traffic; centrally located. STATE THE JOURNAL, Kenmore 6330. A. W. SCOTT, Sup't.

BOSTON, 40 Commonwealth Ave.—Beautiful 1 to 4 rooms; homelike atmosphere; some utilities; all bills paid. Mrs. J. M. MORRISON, 279 Madison Ave., New York City. Apartment 439, after May 1.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Maid for general housekeeping; good references; two in family. Tel. Mountaire 6245.

THREE reliable girls wanted, preferably those living in or near Newton Highlands; must have excellent references; experience in housekeeping; to work 10 to 12 hours per week. Tel. 246-R. BRIGHAM'S, 1 Hartford St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Ask for Mr. McManus.

BOSTON—Attractive furnished and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 25 Dalton St.—6-room apartment; steam heat, carpeted. Tel. 352. Apply Suite 202. Mrs. H. H. HARRIS, 1629 W.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Furnished house to let June 1 to October 1; rent \$200 per month. C. C. BARTON, 51 Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Desirable Brookline Apartment

Situated in strictly residential section consisting of nine rooms and three baths and all modern improvements. This apartment will be available on June 1st and may be seen by appointment.

ROSE L. HERMAN, Aspinwall 3091, 157 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass.

MILTON, MASS.—Modern apartments, 7 to 15 rooms; all modern conveniences; good heating; 10 minutes' walk to subway. Mills, 112 Central Ave., Tel. 3697.

TO LET—A very fine 6-room heated apartment, janitor's services on Dame St., Cambridge. 10th floor. 4-room apartments, completely furnished, suitable transportation, close in, all corner apartments; reasonable rates.

MILTON, MASS.—Modern apartments, 7 to 15 rooms; all modern conveniences; good heating; 10 minutes' walk to subway. Mills, 112 Central Ave., Tel. 3697.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—6-room furnished apartment; full heat, central air, all modern conveniences; good heating; 10 minutes' walk to subway. Mills, 112 Central Ave., Tel. 3697.

YOUNG MAN OF 30, New England representative, full-time furniture factor; desires position with private family; 10 years' experience; good references; furnished. Box D-12. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A POSITION AS manager of advertising and sales promotion for a well-known department store; experience; references furnished. C. H. C., 129 Curry Place, Macon, Ga.

A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes position as housekeeper; a good cook. Copy 1337-W or F-363. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOCIAL secretary or hostess in tea room; with summer hours; 10 to 12 hours per week. Tel. 246-R. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED, by a college senior, position for summer as tutor in a private family; experienced. Tel. 246-R. Mrs. M. M. Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Large furnished front room above sun room and kitchenette; 2 bedrooms; 2 baths; all modern conveniences; 2 sitting rooms facing the Charles River basin; bedroom, kitchen and bath. F-363. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOSTON, Back Bay—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, newly furnished; plane; terms reasonable. Call evenings Kenmore 4222.

BOSTON—6-room furnished apartment; near Christian Science church, rent \$125; June 1. Apply Mrs. IRVING, 80 Congress.

HORNELL, N.Y.—1½ room, furnished for summer months; well appointed home with beautiful gardens; moderate rent. X-40. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village, 73 Perry St., 1 room and bath apartment; immediate possession. HULL, Tel. Chelsea 1978.

WINTHROP, MASS.—For rent, furnished, 9-room house, 2-car garage, for June, July and August. Tel. location near water. S. R. THORNBURN, 180 Bartlett Rd.

STORES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Lease front half of store, large show window. 447 10th Ave., 34th and 35th Street. Inquire within.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—551 Fifth Ave., Room 1514—Private office, with or without stenographic service; furnished, unfurnished.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOER, 515 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3058.

BOOKS WANTED

BOOKS—All kinds wanted; spot cash paid. W. L. TAYLOR, 1010 Bourne St., Cambridge, Mass. University 8477.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by a French teacher. PARIS, MILLIE MADELEINE PORTRON, 27 Clearwater Street, Boston.

ANTIKES

FOR SALE—A large black broad handshawl; in perfect condition; also rare point and Duchesse lace handkerchief. Tel. Mystic 4359-W.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE, Rebinding All Kinds of Books. 94 Portland Tel. All Market 2242. Boston.

WEARING APPAREL

PRIVATE party wishes to sell slightly worn men's sportswear; also rare point and Duchesse lace handkerchief. Tel. Mystic 4359-W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330

NEW YORK 270 Madison Ave., Tel. Cadogan 2700

LONDON 2, Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 3422

PARIS 8, Avenue de l'Opéra, Guteberg 42.71

PARIS 11, Via Magenta, Tel. 23.404

BERLIN 12, Unter den Linden, Tel. Merkur 6322

PHILADELPHIA 904 Fox Bldg., Tel. Rittenhouse 9186

MIAMI 1106 Security Bldg., Tel. Miami 9-5545

CLEVELAND 1058 McCormick Bldg., Tel. Wabash 7182

DETROIT 1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 7696

KANSAS CITY 442 Book Ridge, Tel. Cadillac 5053

SAN FRANCISCO 705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 2702

LOS ANGELES 625 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240

SEATTLE 45 Van Nuys Bldg., Tel. Trinity 2004

ST. LOUIS 350 Skinner Blvd., Tel. Main 2904

CHARLOTTE 1798 E. Ridge, Tel. Belmont 2117

PORTLAND, ORE. 1022 Am. Bank Bldg., Tel. Beacon 9056

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

#### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHINESE RUG, 12x21, finest quality;

bargain. Apt. 4, 12 West 50th St., New York City. Schubert 8500.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928

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BOSTON 409 Commonwealth Ave.—will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel SUPPLY.

BOSTON, 10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet attractive 2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel WACHTER.

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BOOK REPAIRING

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
<b>Florida</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Georgia</b>
<b>MIAMI</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>SARASOTA</b>	<b>TAMPA</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>SAVANNAH</b> <i>(Continued)</i>
<b>Walk-OVER</b> <i>Shoes for Men and Women</i>	<b>LEVY'S</b> Ladies' and Gentlemen's <b>FURNISHINGS</b> at Five Points	<b>DRESSES—HATS ACCESSORIES</b> BEAUTY PARLOR in connection <b>FOUR CORNERS</b> 207 MADISON STREET	<b>Nationally Known Merchandise</b> <b>CO-ED DRESSES</b> MEADOWBROOK HATS BLUE MOON HOSIERY REDFERN CORSETS
<b>Walk-OVER Boot Shop</b> 38 N. E. 1st Avenue	<i>"We Teach Watches to Tell the Truth"</i>	<b>DOT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE</b> Lemur Permanent Wave Hair Dressing, Manicuring Bobbing, by Experts	<b>Lady Jane Shop</b> 19 Broughton Street, East
<b>General Insurance</b> Service Kindly Given	<b>E. L. WIEDERKEHR</b> Watchmaker—Jeweler—Engraver	<b>Chandler's Corset Shop</b> Corsets and Underwear	<b>Temple of Neptune</b>
<b>W. W. BAKER</b> 605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141	Postoffice Arcade, Sarasota, Fla.	Vanity Fair, Dexdale & Pigene Hosiery Negligee and Toilet Goods	The Temple of Neptune, in southern Italy, is regarded as the finest specimen of Doric architecture outside of Greece.
<b>GROCERIES, MEATS</b> FRESH VEGETABLES	General Insurance Real Estate	PHONE 4112 607 TAMPA STREET	<b>San Francisco Chronicle:</b> It is reported that this time it is enabled American women to sew on two buttons more than usual.
<b>Clover Farm Store Company</b> Mrs. Dottie B. Kori 3129 N. W. 7th Ave.	<b>BROWN &amp; CRIST, Inc.</b> BROKERS	<b>WINTER HAVEN</b>	<b>Boston Transcript:</b> What has become of the old-fashioned newspaper reader who used to know where to find the editorial page in a Sunday paper?
<b>MOUNT DORA</b>	Sarasota, Florida,	<b>"Truhu" Silks</b> Everlast Wash Fabrics	<b>Editorial Note</b>
<b>Here is Central Florida's Happy Homeland</b>	Mrs. C. N. Thompson	Punjab—36-inch Prints, 29c yd. A. B. C. Fabrics Household Linens	<b>What is a good list of stories for children from about five to eight?</b>
<b>The BANK of MOUNT DORA</b>	Gifts—Novelties—Bridge Favors Citra Sweet—Guava Jelly	Tom Sawyer Wash Suits Elizabeth Arden Toilet Goods Gage Hats	<b>Educational Page</b>
extends a sincere welcome that's worth while to you by making your money safe.	228 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.	Ladies' Ready to Wear	<b>What is the difference between "spontaneous" and "voluntary"?</b>
<b>ORLANDO</b>	<b>AVONDALE</b> McCLELLAN PARK	Winter Haven Merc. Co.	<b>Word a Day</b>
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Clouds Pass in Egypt

RELIEF is felt that the tension between Great Britain and Egypt has at least been lessened, if not yet entirely removed, by Cairo's decision to postpone consideration of the Public Assemblies Bill. It would be idle to attempt to disguise the gravity of the situation. The Egyptian Parliament was bent upon pushing the bill through in defiance of repeated warnings that it would weaken the authority of the police and thus jeopardize the lives and property of foreigners. Indeed, the measure had passed the Chamber and was about to come before the Senate when the British Government dispatched its ultimatum demanding assurance that the bill would not be proceeded with.

Action dictated by sane counsels alone averted a serious breach of the peace. For despite the extreme reluctance of Britain to intervene, apparently no other course was open to it. Britain is responsible for the safety of foreigners. It must see that peace and order are maintained in the country through which the Suez Canal passes, for the territory in the neighborhood of that canal, which is one of the main arteries in the imperial system, is as much the concern of Britain as the Panama Canal is that of the United States. The declaration of 1922 gave Egypt its independence, but it contained certain reservations, among which were the safeguarding of imperial communications, the protection of foreign interests and the defense of the country against external attack.

Time, it has been well said, is an important factor in settling disputes. The delay of a few months will enable sober judgments to prevail, uninfluenced by the noisy chorus of political extremists. It will allow Egypt to prove that its expressed desire for friendship is not composed of empty words, and to Britain it will afford an opportunity to show that it does not desire to interfere with the internal affairs of Egypt, as long as the terms of the declaration of 1922 are not violated.

### The Tourist Season Begins

EUROPE is making exceptional preparations for the reception of visitors from the United States this year, and already boat-loads of passengers are arriving at the chief ports of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Before the war, there was nothing like the same vital bridge between Europe and the United States. Certainly the movement to and fro across the Atlantic was already considerable, but for the most part a definite purpose animated the ocean voyagers. Not until a few years ago did Europe prove to be such a magnet for the tourist, properly so called. Even then the tourist was a comparatively wealthy man or woman with plenty of leisure for the art and archaeology and architecture of Europe.

Now a complete change in the character of the American tourist in Europe can be discerned. Multitudinous both in numbers and in interests, he is today the school-teacher, the student, the politician, the business man, the observer, and above all, the internationalist.

The internationalist is a traveler who is relatively new. Before the war, it was rare to trouble about the other nations of the world. Now, an immense army of men and women who closely and intelligently follow the events which occur abroad and reflect upon their repercussions, and who are aware of the interdependence of all peoples, is anxious to come into contact with the conditions in European countries. These men and women travel with a seeing eye and a sympathetic desire to understand aright the habits, the sentiments, the apprehensions, and the aspirations of those who have been brought up in traditions other than their own. These travelers in particular are to be encouraged, for they are spreading good will among the nations, and they are helping to bring into world consciousness a knowledge of world solidarity.

### May Day—1928

THE celebrations that annually occur on May 1 are unique in several particulars. For one thing, they are international and interracial in character. There are demonstrations, of a varied sort, around the world: Johannesburg miners, street car employees of Tokyo, clothing workers of New York's East Side lofts, laborers in London and Berlin and Moscow. But, though international, the festivities of May Day are not, in any sense, universal. Rather they are a strictly class affair. The bourgeoisie may throng the sidewalks or look down from the balconies, but the parades that feature the occasion are proletarian promenades.

For those who watch the ebb and flow of the world's radical movements these demonstrations on May 1 are of significance. They serve as something of an index to the temper and popular strength of the forces of revolution. In that respect the celebrations of May Day, 1928, were of particular interest.

A year ago the star of the revolutionists seemed definitely rising. This was particularly the case in the Orient. Hankow, capital of a Communist régime in China, heralded the day as marking the triumph of Russian policies. In Tokyo, 30,000 workers marched the streets.

There were minor demonstrations in the Dutch East Indies, where lately a miniature revolution had been attempted. In Mexico the celebrations were definitely anti-American.

May Day, 1928, was of a different temper. Hankow and the Communists are no longer a controlling factor in the affairs of Nationalist China. In Japan, the initiation of universal manhood suffrage has brought to pass some of the changes which the banners of last year's parades demanded. In Mexico, although 50,000 men paraded in Mexico City, the animosity against the United States had disappeared.

Save in Warsaw the European demonstrations were mild and orderly. The definite reverses suffered by the Communists in the French elections, where their twenty-six seats in the Chamber of Deputies were reduced to fourteen, apparently lessened the ardor with which the day is generally celebrated in France. In Vienna, according to reports, "hardly a blade of grass was disturbed," despite the fact that 150,000 Viennese paraded.

These indications of a quiet May Day perhaps are only superficial phenomena. But they appear, none the less, to be the result of certain definite developments. While more than 1,000,000 of the armed proletariat passed past the Kremlin in Moscow, the proletariat of much of the rest of the world was paying genuine, though doubtless unintended, tribute to the fact that there has been progress during the past twelve months—and without the expense of revolution.

### A Lapse in Hospitality

GAINST its greatest body of immigrants the United States raises neither quota law nor literacy test. That large proportion of its estimated bird population of 4,000,000,000 which is either of alien origin or strongly addicted to travel gives no heed to national boundaries. There are, however, man-made restrictions which seriously curtail the free entry of these welcome workers. Drainage of marshes, invasion of their haunts through closer settling of the country, and the whittling down of wild areas through increasing use of planes and airplanes—all are as effective as any quota law.

For seven years there have been before Congress proposals designed specifically to remove such barriers, and to encourage a larger influx, not only of game birds but of the great hosts of other species so useful to agriculture through their control of destructive insects. At various times both houses have given their approval, but concurrence has never been obtained. Recently the Senate passed the Norbeck migratory bird refuge bill, but destroyed much of its usefulness by striking out the provision authorizing the Government to acquire and maintain land and water refuges with funds derived from licenses of \$1 a year, payable by all who hunt migratory birds.

The original bill appeared well designed to satisfy all those interested in the preservation and development of the Nation's wild life resources. It had the support of the American Game Protective Association representing the organized sportsmen. It has needed greater help from those who are not interested in birds as game, and it appears that a more insistent popular demand will be required to obtain any adequate provision for federal bird refuges. The chief objection voiced in the Senate has been that state rights would be infringed, but to the layman there would seem to be no more objection to federal reserves than there is to the national parks.

It is not denied that urgent need exists for safeguarding nesting and resting grounds for feathered migrants. The United States has lagged far behind its partner in the Migratory Bird Treaty, having provided only one sanctuary compared to Canada's ninety-one. It is unlikely that Americans will be willing to remain so remiss in hospitality to friends.

### Keynotes and Campaigns

BY WAY of reward for an admirable speech delivered at a recent Jackson Day banquet the Democrats have selected Claude G. Bowers, an editorial writer on the New York Evening World, to deliver the "keynote speech" at their coming convention at Houston. Senator Fess of Ohio has been granted a like honor by the Republicans, which will, perhaps, serve as a sort of consolation prize for having undergone a severe trouncing at the hands of the Ohio Hooverites, who have refused to permit him to attend as a delegate the convention he is scheduled to harangue.

Once in four years the political public is asked to excite itself over the choice of these convention keynoters. Some mystical power is thought to be employed by the individual who is permitted to make the first speech to the convention. The alchemists who mix the concoction which the public must swallow attribute to these spellbinders supernatural ability to make or mar the draft. The Nation is asked to believe that by outbursts of oratory a convention can be swayed to the will of the spellbinder. But that happened only in the case of Bryan in 1896, and in that instance the orator merely voiced the views the delegates already held, attracting attention to his merits as their champion rather than effecting any change in his hearers' views. It is one thing to sound the keynote and quite another to get the much bejazzled orchestra of a national convention to play harmoniously in it.

Four years ago in the early stages of the Madison Square imbroglio the Hon. Pat Harrison sounded the keynote. Where was it that four hours later? What became of the campaign? The Hon. Pat assured his hearers that "this is a Democratic year." The melody of the ballots falling into the boxes four months later was hardly attuned to this key.

"The slowing down of industry, the increase of unemployment, the diminishing purchasing power of the farmers' dollar" were among the sins the keynoter laid at the door of the Coolidge Administration, and now after four years of unprecedented prosperity the same distressful wail makes up the burden of the Democratic song. "Starving herds, rotting grain and rusting spindles have not stirred the sleeping spirit or warmed the chilly coolness of the President. He has slowly traveled upon the vehicles of his

paper veto, vainly protesting, but not pressing forward to the task, assuming but not asserting, flinching but not fighting. In every issue he has quibbled, in every fight he has floundered. Never was party leadership so repudiated and the party so badly torn."

Thus the keynoter sounds his clarion call! Result—an overwhelming victory for the party of repudiated leadership, and the establishment of the quibbling and floundering President so thoroughly in public approval that the whole Nation knows today he has but to say the word to be re-elected.

Mr. Bowers, a younger keynoter, will do well to remember that the rhetoric which moves conventions to uproar gets few votes in November, and looks sadly threadbare when exhumed a year or two later.

Representative Burton, at Cleveland the same year, was quite as oratorical. There was but one candidate for the presidential nomination; yet examination of the dusty records proves that six and one-half columns of small type was occupied by the keynote. Was it needless? Did the symphonic measures of the subsequent campaign keep tune to his initial note? Not so you would notice it. The issues were made for the Republicans in the frantic fighting in Madison Square Garden and not in the scholarly utterances of Mr. Burton, who required no less than four poetic citations to embellish and illuminate this basic keynote of his address:

Speaking for all good and thoughtful citizens of every political creed I must enter a solemn protest against an impression, recently created, that there is widespread corruption in the Government at Washington.

It is fortunate that after the tumult and the shouting pass, the oratory of the keynoter is forgotten in the serious business of winning elections. Issues are not made by one speech, nor, for that matter, by one party. Mr. Bowers this year may wax rhetorical on the financial scandals of the Harding Administration, and Mr. Fess may seek to lay chief stress upon the free trade and international proclivities of the Democrats. But the issue will be made by the people and will probably bear about as much relation to the keynote speeches as a treaty of peace bears to the alleged causes for which a war is fought.

### A Goal of Musical Study

MUSIC study sets up for itself in a project of Carl Engel, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, a goal beyond any it has heretofore established, a rounding-point for runners in the race after knowledge a little farther out on the plain than was formerly considered necessary. Developments indicate a sort of bureau of artistic standards and measures forming in Washington, which has a good deal more than merely academic scope. The common university notion of research, as a pursuit for the postgraduate student, is extended to signify one for the post-postgraduate.

Mr. Engel himself is reported to have used this reduplicated term, in experimental way of speaking. But he has surpassed verbal invention. He has talked money. He has mentioned a figure for the endowment of a school of musicology under government auspices, to include a seminar of folk song, a class in criticism and other enterprises; he has even gone at the matter in a formal statement in the United States Daily, observing that he has \$1000 a year pledged for five years to the support of an investigator in the United States folk song field, one-fifth the amount he wishes for that particular undertaking. "Thousand," however, is by no means the major unit of talk noted as coming from his office. The word, "million," is recorded in the way of interview as issuing from the corner where his desk is located; "million," modified by the word, "half."

The idea of the Library of Congress as a depository for musical collections is the good old one; the idea of its rooms as halls whence information about music radiates abroad is the new one, originating with the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the concerts in the Library auditorium that bring material hitherto filed and shelved away in silence out to public hearing.

Teachers and workers would make the Division of Music a cultural base, according to the implications of Mr. Engel's scheme; and they would be the faculty and students of a sort of national conservatory, and in an especially American view of the phrase, "national conservatory." For not only conservation, but dissemination as well would be the purpose; inasmuch as the problem in the United States is less how an inherited art may be kept going, than how a nascent one may be hastened to growth and maturity.

Once in four years the political public is asked to excite itself over the choice of these convention keynoters. Some mystical power is thought to be employed by the individual who is permitted to make the first speech to the convention. The alchemists who mix the concoction which the public must swallow attribute to these spellbinders supernatural ability to make or mar the draft. The Nation is asked to believe that by outbursts of oratory a convention can be swayed to the will of the spellbinder. But that happened only in the case of Bryan in 1896, and in that instance the orator merely voiced the views the delegates already held, attracting attention to his merits as their champion rather than effecting any change in his hearers' views. It is one thing to sound the keynote and quite another to get the much bejazzled orchestra of a national convention to play harmoniously in it.

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It may be that "the world a-wing follows the world a-wheel," but it does not follow long.

### The Alliterative Route to India

BOMBAY

LONG ago, before de Lesseps had mastered his head and built the great Suez Canal, there was another route to India than that by far-wandering East Indians around the Cape of Good Hope. It was the overland route across Arabia.

Although this route held much of interest to the traveler, it was not highly favored for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the character of the attention to be expected from the natives of the country. These attentions partook of marked resentment forcefully manifested, or of hearty welcome, and the latter was quite as much to be apprehended as the former, for it concerned wholly the possibilities of the traveler as an object of prey.

The alternative route to India, then, was not favored of Europeans, nor of others whose necessity did not demand its selection. And even until the present decade it has been something less than altogether feasible. But the time is here when it is not only secure and comfortable, if rather leisurely, but highly interesting. Let us, therefore, consider briefly its possibilities and the diverting fashion in which it is achieved, whereupon it will be manifest that it is an agreeable alternative to the conventional steamer voyage through Suez to Bombay.

Besides being the alternative route to India, this one I have just pursued may not improperly be called the "alliterative" route. For it runs in this wise: Brindisi-Bagdad-Basra-Bombay. Where else, pray, on the varied and various routes of the world will you find alliteration like that? Very well, then, this is the alliterative route to India.

You may, indeed, reach Beirut from other places than Brindisi; but from Beirut to Bombay, some 2500 miles, Bagdad and Basra must be your tarrying places. The motor journey from Beirut, over the Mountains of Lebanon and then across the great Syrian desert, is, I believe, the most interesting trip of its sort in the world; and the comfort in which it is achieved is astonishing.

Here, along the caravan trail of thousands of years, was lately the least practicable part of the other route to India; for the desert nomads took strong exception to the appearance of Europeans and were quite able to make those exceptions effective.

But England has altered all that for the better, as England has a way of doing; and not by any more harsh means either by simply giving the desert Arabs to understand that they must let the automobile convoys distinctly alone, that said convoys mean no harm whatever to them, that they have no religious significance and that they carry travelers of a friendly inclination.

Such being the case, there is perfect security now in the cross-desert trip, and outstanding interest. That interest increases, of course, in Bagdad itself, and this ancient city of romance and mystery is destined to be a great travel center, terminus as it is of the desert convoys, of the railway and river steamers to Basra, and stopping point of the Cairo-Basra air service, which will presently be extended to India.

Bagdad, city of the desert, still but inaccessible and decidedly insecure a dozen years ago, tomorrow will be a world-known center of travel. Doubtless it will, as we sometimes say, be "spoiled" then as to many of the things which charm today. But it is decidedly unspoiled thus far.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE authorities in London are providing an opportunity to gain a fresh insight into, and understanding of, certain phases of English history, by arranging a series of lectures on the history of the Tower of London to take place in the precincts of the Tower itself. These lectures are not only to be illustrated by lantern slides, but are to be followed by visits to those portions of the Tower to which special reference has been made in the lectures. The subjects to be dealt with are "The Tower as a Fortress and Palace" and "The Tower as a Prison," and Allen S. Walker, extension lecturer to the University of London, who is well known as a great authority of history, is the lecturer. The history of the Tower of London covers a wide field, so wide, indeed, that it embraces much of the history of England for many centuries, and to have the story of England's early days expounded in a spot, which is itself a living memorial of that history, is a unique experience, and one which will enable the facts of progress to be brought home in a trenchant and impressive manner.

Teachers and workers would make the Division of Music a cultural base, according to the implications of Mr. Engel's scheme; and they would be the faculty and students of a sort of national conservatory, and in an especially American view of the phrase, "national conservatory." For not only conservation, but dissemination as well would be the purpose; inasmuch as the problem in the United States is less how an inherited art may be kept going, than how a nascent one may be hastened to growth and maturity.

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